The Daily Sentinel.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1868. NO. 247.

DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Proprietor.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

During the past few weeks we have received a number of letters, from gentlemen in South Carolina, and other Southern States, making many inquiries of us concerning the lands, climate, products and prospects of this section of our State, with a view to purchasing farms and removing from their present unpleasant localities.—It would be quite impossible for us to answer each letter separately, and we have concluded to answer all through the columns of our paper.

While it is our heartfelt desire to encourage intelligent and industrious white immigrants to our Mountain country, we shall attempt to divest ourself of all personal or sectional prejudices and interests, and give plain, unvarnished, truthful and practical answers to those enquiries.

The grandeur of the scenery of these Mountains must be seen to be appreciated. No picture that our feeble pen can draw, could disclose a tithe of its beauties. It has been aptly styled the "Switzerland of America," without its long, dreary winters and frigid glaciers. Our climate is unsurpassed by any in America, while the purity of our atmosphere and limpid mountain water insure us against nearly all the malarious and other diseases which are so prevalent and much dreaded in more Northern and Southern climes.

At Asheville, last year, the thermometer averaged about 80 deg.; the warmest day being — deg. and the coldest sinking to — deg. Ice covering contributed to comfort every night during last summer.

Our winters are variable, cold and windy, with many days and even weeks, of the most delightful spring-like weather intervening; but the exhilarating influences of our spring and summer sun efface from the memory all thoughts of winter's gloom or dreariness.

FARMING.

The system of farming heretofore practiced in this section may be rightly styled the skinning system. Colters and Bull-tongue Plows, running into the soil from 3 to 6 inches,—the latter depth seldom reached,—and then corn planted on the same land for years and years in succession, has completely ruined much of our best land.

We are pleased, however, to find a more intelligent system is beginning to be adopted. Two horse turning and subsoil plows are now being introduced by a few enterprising farmers, and we feel confident the results from their use will soon create a general change in our Agriculture. But not alone to the change of plows must we look for the improvement of our land and people. A change of crops must be made.—The incessant planting of corn, to be sold at 50 cts. per bushel, has made, and, if persisted in, will keep, everybody and everything here poor. The grasses, fruit and vegetable crops only can give us hope for the future. There is no part of America where Clover, Timothy, Orchard and other grasses grow more luxuriantly; and these crops can be turned into money to fill our pockets, and also "turned" into the soil to make that rich also. There is scarcely an "old field" in this section that cannot be made rich from its own *effort*, if a judicious system of rotation of crops, "putting it down" in clover and turning it (the clover) under, was persevered in.

DAIRYING.

The advantages which this section affords for Dairying will not long lie idle.—Its adaptability to the grasses; its cool climate, still cooler and pure water, are the great essentials for this important branch of husbandry.

A company of enterprising and intelligent gentleman have already established a Cheese Factory, two miles from Asheville, and placed it under the care of Mr. Edwards, an experienced Cheese Manufacturer, from New York. The first Cheese was made at that Factory about two weeks ago. Mr. Edwards informs us that he is confident he can produce as good Cheese here as in New York, at less expense and in as great quantities. Other similar Factories are in contemplation.

FRUITS.

The finest Apples we have ever seen, were grown here last Summer, and a lady presented us with some, a few days ago, which she has kept all the Winter, without any extra care, which are as delicious in flavor and perfect in form as when first gathered. From a well selected assortment, any one may have fruit from his own orchard every month in the year. The Apple appears to be indigenous to the soil and climate of Western North Carolina. We have seen a beautiful Bellefleur Apple, raised in Yancey county, weighing 1¼lbs.

Cherries grow almost spontaneous here, but very little effort has been made to introduce the fine varieties. The Morilla is almost the only kind cultivated.

Grapes.—There is no doubt that this fruit will, ere long, become the great money crop of these mountains. We are much pleased to find many intelligent gentlemen now devoting attention to it. Experiments already made have proved that this is the grape country of America. One gentleman has already established a Vineyard with 3,000 plants of the best wine and table varieties, and we feel confident that he has laid the foundation for a handsome fortune. Others are preparing to do likewise.

VEGETABLES.

The *Onion* can be grown here equal in quantity and quality to those in Weathersfield, where immense fortunes have been made from this crop alone. We have heard it estimated that 500 bushels can be raised on an acre of good Buncombe county land. We think it an over estimate; but if only half that amount can be obtained, there is more money in one acre of Onions than in twenty acres of Wheat or 100 in Corn, and the sale is as ready, and at the same (Southern) markets.

Potatoes.—This is a Potatoe county. We are almost afraid to state the seemingly fabulous number of bushels that have been raised in this county; but our information being derived from a reliable source, we make bold to state that a Mr. Patton, some years ago, raised *twelve hundred bushels* of the finest Potatoes, on one acre. With ordinary hand culture from 200 to 400 can be relied on.

Cabbages.—The celebrated hard and white-headed Buncombe Cabbages grow in profusion and perfection in nearly all these counties. They sell here at 5 cents per head, while in more Southern markets they readily command from 25 to 60 cents—we have paid the latter price, in Columbia, S. C.

Our space and compositors admonish us to close our remarks for this week. We shall continue them in our next, and, if necessary, in succeeding issues, until we have answered in full all the enquiries made of us. In our next we shall give our opinion of the *character* of farmers most likely to succeed—the size of farms they should cultivate profitably, and an approximation to the prices and quality of lands now for sale. We ask some one in each county to give us assistance in this matter, and correct any errors we may make.—*Asheville News.*

MORE OF THE IMPEACHMENT MANAGERS' INVESTIGATION FARCE—A TOUGH CUSTOMER EXAMINED.

The Managers of Impeachment were in session again to-day at the Judiciary Committee room of the House of Representatives. The members of the Committee present were Messrs. Butler, Wilson, Williams and Boutwell. No witnesses had been examined up to half past one o'clock in the afternoon, and the Managers were understood to be engaged in the examination of telegrams.—Telegraph men from the several offices in Baltimore, having been summoned yesterday, were present. The demand of the Managers yesterday was for all the despatches in the several offices; but some of the officers of the telegraph companies having demurred they have partly agreed to designate such telegrams as they need.—One of the lines here gave up all its despatches yesterday, another gave up only a part, while the manager of the third line refused to give up any until he could communicate with the president and superintendent of his company. Mr. Wooley was not before the committee. It is understood, however, that he has not been discharged. Mr. Ralph W. Newton, of New York, was the principal witness to-day, and was under examination for four hours and a half, with about the same results as in the case of Mr. Wooley. Thirty six private telegrams of Mr. Newton's, relating to all sorts of subjects, were produced and read, but nothing was elicited upon which to base the shadow of a proof of corruption. Butler asked Mr. Newton if he had not written a certain letter to Mr. Smythe, Collector of New York, and went on to indicate the contents of the letter referred to. The witness replied he had; that he happened to leave it on the table in his room unfolded and that it was stolen from there.

"Who stole it?" inquired Butler.

"I expect you did," responded Newton.

The witness was put under arrest four times, but, as often liberated, the whole proceeding being conducted with a mock decorum that was quite refreshing to witness. The witness resolutely persisted in refusing to disclose his private affairs, though he very good humoredly answered all the questions he properly could, without quite turning himself inside out. Butler, for instance, read a telegram addressed to Collector Smythe—"Come on here at once"—signed Newton, and asked witness what nefarious scheme he had in contemplation when he penned such an atrocious request as that. Newton replied he felt lonesome and wanted Smythe to come along and take a drink, whereupon Butler got indignant and said the Board of Managers was not to be trifled with in that fashion. A great deal of such silly matters made up the fruits of to-day's investigation. Near the close of Mr. Newton's testimony he was asked if he had ever known an offer of money made to the President. He replied, with much grave deliberation, that he had, and immediately all the Managers became attentive and prepared themselves, in imagination, for another article of impeachment. He stated that Mr. William H. Appleton, the publisher, had come to Washington some four or five weeks ago, and signified to the President, through Newton, that in case of his being convicted several gentlemen in New York intended to present him with a purse of $100,000, in gold, and that the house of Mr. Appleton would be at his service after he quitted the Executive Mansion. In case he should be acquitted the sum to be presented would be made $50,000. There was nothing impeachable in this, and the Managers got disconsolate and told the witness he might go.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Herald, 21st.*

JOHN OSLEY, JR., *Augusta, Ga.* R. R. WILSON, *N. Carolina.*

OSLEY & WILSON,

General Commission Merchants,

AND AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

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JOHN HUGHES, Pres. 1st Nat. Bank, Newbern, N. C.
J. A. BITTING Yadkin Co., N. C.
S. McD. TATE, Pres. Western N. C. Railroad, Morganton, N. C.
April 24-1m

THE WEEKLY SUN.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE "WEEKLY SUN," always very large, has of late so increased that it may be called universal. It is shedding its light for all, in all sections—North, East, South and West. Its intercourse with the South, which was necessarily interrupted during the war, has been again resumed, and the evidences of public appreciation from that quarter are multiplying every day. When honest efforts are put forth, as in the "Weekly Sun," to meet the demand for a reliable weekly record of events and an entertaining vehicle of light literature, which, while it instructs and pleases, aims to promote virtue as well as intelligence, and to exclude every line of an impure and immoral tendency, it is cheering to receive such evidences of public appreciation as are coming to us from all parts of the country.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The "Weekly Sun" is published every Saturday at the following exceedingly low rates to individuals and clubs when sent from one Post Office. The money, in all cases, to be remitted in advance.

For one copy for one year	$1 50
Club of six copies, one year	8 00
Club of twelve copies, one year	15 00
Club of fifteen copies, one year	18 00
Club of twenty copies, one year	22 00
Club of twenty-five copies, one year	25 00

Postmasters will always act as agents for persons in the neighborhood of their respective offices, and forward orders and cash under the regular authority of the Department. The safest mode in remitting subscriptions is by draft or Post office order. Address

A. S. ABELL & CO.,
Sun Iron Building, Baltimore, Md.
may 8-tf

☞ Publishers of Newspapers desirous of exchanging with the "Sun" (daily,) as is often requested, on inserting the above advertisement to the amount of difference in exchange, will be placed on our daily list for one year, on sending marked copy of paper containing advertisement to this office

Candles, Candles.

FORTY BOXES ADAMANTINE CANDLES. For sale by
May 5-tf UPCHURCH & DODD.

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ALFRED WILLIAMS, C. W. LAMBETH.

WILLIAMS & LAMBETH,

No. 40 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.

Book Sellers and Stationers,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

SCHOOL BOOKS,

STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS
MASONIC BOOKS, JEWELS, REGALIA;
BOOKS ON STOCK AND AGRICULTURE; STATIONERY; PRINTING AND WRAPPING PAPER; PRINTERS SUPPLIES;
SCHOOL AND OFFICE REQUISITES;
ALBUMS;
PERFUMERY,
FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

We are now receiving new supplies, and will be constantly making such additions to our Stock as will enable us to furnish every article usually kept in a first class Book Store.

Our facilities are such as to enable us to furnish in a very few days, any article not on hand, and all orders will have our prompt attention.

Our business will be conducted on the cash system, and every article sold at the very lowest prices.

WILLIAMS & LAMBETH.
Raleigh, April 9-207-tf

Turner's N. C. Almanac for 1868.

WE SHALL PUBLISH, in a few days, the SECOND EDITION of the above Almanac.

We have reduced the price to 35 per hundred, or $50 per thousand.

Send your orders to

WILLIAMS & LAMBETH
Booksellers and Stationers.
Raleigh, Oct. 24—67-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW ARRIVALS.

Goods as LOW as they can be found in this latitude,

AT

S. H. & W. J. YOUNG'S,

No. 21 Fayetteville St.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

The Senior of this firm has been selling Goods for the last twenty years, in this market and can say to our friends that, considering all things, he never had a

BETTER, NICER OR CHEAPER

STOCK OF GOODS

To offer them than they are now opening at their Store, No. 21 Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C.

S. H. & W. J. YOUNG.
October 4, 1867—tf.

C. W. D. HUTCHINGS & BRO.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN LADIES', GENTS', BOYS' AND WAGON SADDLES,

Coach, Buggy, Cart and Wagon Harness,

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and all other goods usually kept in a regular Saddlery establishment

They will sell, a short time, for cash, at a small advance on cost, in order to reduce their heavy stock now on hand.

Citizens and strangers, visiting the City, who wish to purchase goods, will do well to look at our stock, 4th. door North of Post Office and opposite Market Square, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.
Feb 7-154-tf

THOMAS H. BRIGGS,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

IRON, STEEL,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
CARRIAGE MATERIAL,
PAINTS, VARNISHES,
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ALSO

Agents for the sale of

Burr and Esopus Mill Stones,
Bolting Cloth,

India Rubber and Leather Belting, Circular Saws, Iron Verandahs, Fences, and all kinds of Ornamental Iron Work.

☞ *Two doors below Southern Express Office.*
April 30-tf

OILS, LEAD, &c., &c.

NOW IN STORE A FINE STOCK OF LINseed, Cotton-Seed, Kerosene, Lubricating and Train Oils, of the best quality.

ALSO WHITE LEAD,

Colors of all kinds and Varnishes.

A general assortment of HARDWARE.

THOMAS H. BRIGGS.
Jan 22-139-tf

BACON! BACON!

A large stock, and selling low.
may 13-tf G T & W C STRONACH.

OLIVE OIL AND FRENCH MUSTARD.

For sale at
may 16-tf DOUGLAS BELL'S.

Teas, Teas.

GREEN AND BLACK TEA.

At
may 5-tf UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

SOAP AND STARCH.

Just received by
may 19—tf DOUGLAS BELL

N. C. Family Flour.

25 BBLS. for sale low, to close consignment by
may 19—tf DOUGLAS BELL, Com. Merchant.

100 BUSHELS WHITE MEAL.

Just received by
may 16-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

SUGARS, SUGARS.

Our family Sugars are again arriving.
may 13-tf G T & W C STRONACH.

BACON! BACON!

10,000 lbs Rib Sides.
1,500 lbs Breakfast Bacon.
500 lbs Maryland Hams, for sale by
may 16-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

Candles, Candles.

FORTY BOXES ADAMANTINE CANDLES. For sale by
May 5-tf UPCHURCH & DODD.

The Bankrupt Act.

We have been requested to publish the Bankrupt Law. This is impossible. It makes a respectable volume. In order, however, that our readers may understand it, and may therefore not be liable to be imposed upon by parties, who are indifferent to the interests of others, we have taken some points to compile from several sources the following general principles of the Act, for the benefit of all who contemplate seeking its benefits. But first of all, we advise our friends not to determine lightly what they will do, until they have had the counsel of a respectable and intelligent Attorney, upon whom they can rely.

1. The manifest design of the Bankrupt Law is to benefit honest, but unfortunate, debtors, whose just liabilities are greater than they can pay.

2. To become a voluntary bankrupt under this Act, the debtor must owe at least $300, which, of course, he is not able to pay in full.

3. Petitioners under the Bankrupt Act are required to render a schedule of all their debts and liabilities, *of every kind and description whatever*, and also an inventory of all their estate, both real and personal, including all property and effects of which they are possessed, or in which they may have an interest, (though not in possession,) in conformity with certain "Forms" prescribed in the "General Orders" of the Supreme Court of the United States. These schedules, verified by the oath of the petitioner before a District Court Judge, Register in Bankruptcy, or U. S. Commissioner, must accompany the petition, and, when filed is the commencement of proceedings in Bankruptcy. If it should be found out, pending the proceedings at any time before the bankrupt is discharged, that he has, by any small or subterfuge, made a false or partial schedule, this would be evidence of fraud and would defeat his discharge.

4. When the petition is by a firm or copartnership, a full set of schedules of the respective estates of the members of the firm should also be added.

5. When the petition is filed, the case is immediately referred to a Register, who examines the petition and schedules annexed thereto, and if they are correct in form, makes a certificate to that effect, to be filed with the Clerk, then adjudges the debtor a Bankrupt and issues a warrant to the messenger to summon all the creditors named in the petitioner's schedules to meet at the Register's office, at a certain time and place, to prove their claims and elect one or more Assignees to take charge of the Bankrupt's estate.

6. A creditor can, however, prove his claim at any time previous to the last dividend, which will generally be six months subsequent to the adjudication of Bankruptcy.

7. No creditor has any standing in a Bankrupt Court until he proves his claim.

8. Creditors have no right to compel the Bankrupt to answer questions concerning the disposal of property by him acquired subsequent to filing a petition in Bankruptcy. In other words, the date of the filing of the petition by or against a debtor, is the date at which, if adjudication of bankruptcy follows, the old order of things passes away and a new leaf is turned over." On this point decisions have been variant. The safe rule appears to be, that the applicant in Bankruptcy has a perfect right to claim whatever he has made after his application, by his personal exertions, but any profits he may have made from investment or credit, may be liable to the claim of the receiver up to almost the period of his discharge.

9. Any Bankrupt can apply to the Court at any time after the expiration of six months, and within one year from the adjudication, for the discharge in bankruptcy, and in case no assets come into the hands of the assignee, or no debts be proved against his estate, at any time after the expiration of sixty days.

10. As soon as an Assignee is elected or appointed, the Judge or Register will convey to him, by deed of assignment, all the bankrupt's property except what is exempted, viz: "Household and kitchen furniture and other necessaries not exceeding in value (*$500*) five hundred dollars; also his wearing apparel and that of his wife and children, and such other property not included in the foregoing as is exempt from levy and sale upon execution or other process by the laws of the State in which the bankrupt resides, to an amount not exceeding that allowed by State exemption laws in force in 1864. A safe Commissioner suggests, under this head, that the common impression that persons may become bankrupts and yet be allowed to retain their houses and lands, or other property of considerable value, is a great mistake. Under the Act, no honest Bankrupt in this State can have allotted to him, free from the operation of the Act, exceeding $700, besides the wearing apparel of himself and family. Bankrupts in this State are not entitled to homesteads under this Act.

11. It is the duty of the assignee, within twenty days after the assignment to him is made, to allot to the bankrupt such articles as are exempted, and file an inventory of the same with the value of each article so allotted, and creditors may make objections to the report of the Assignee at any time within twenty days after it is filed.

12. As to costs in bankruptcy proceedings, section 46 of the Bankrupt Act provides that the petitioner, before a warrant issues, shall deposit fifty dollars with the Register, or with the Clerk, to be delivered to the Register as a security for his fees. General order XXIX provides that the fees of the Register, Marshal and Clerk shall be prepaid or secured before they can be compelled to act. It is also provided by General order XXX that where the debtor has no means, and can prove the fact to the satisfaction of the Court, upon application, an order will be made requiring all the costs in the case to be paid out of the fifty dollars deposited with the Register. If, however, there are assets, but not enough to pay the Messenger after deducting the Bankrupt's exempted property, so that nothing comes into the hands of the Assignee, the fees will have to be paid by the Bankrupt; but if the Assignee receives assets, the fees of the Messenger will be paid by him before any dividend is made among creditors

13. Some suppose that the Register is entitled to $50 fee. The fees of the Register, Messenger, Clerk, and costs of publication of notices in Bankruptcy, are fixed by law, and if they demand higher fees, they are liable, as in other cases of malfeasance in office. In ordinary cases of Bankruptcy, the fees may amount to $100. In some cases more, in some less—the costs depending on the amount of labor and litigation involved in each case.

14. Differences of opinion among Attorneys have existed in this state, as to the limit which the Act makes as to the time to make application in Bankruptcy. Some have supposed that no debtor will be permitted to apply for Bankruptcy after some early day in March, unless he is able to pay fifty per cent of his debts. We are assured that this is not the case. The law did not go into operation for the purposes for which it was enacted until June 1st, 1867. It gives twelve months from that time, to all honest debtors, whatever may be the extent of their indebtedness which they cannot pay in which to present their applications. After the 1st of June next, every debtor must be able to pay fifty per cent of his indebtedness in order to a successful application in bankruptcy, unless he first obtain the consent of a majority of his creditors.

50 DOZ. CANS FRESH PEACHES.
April 30-tf W. ROBT ANDREWS.

25 BBLS. PATAPSCO FAMILY FLOUR.
April 30-tf W. ROBT ANDREWS.

For Rent.

ELEGANT BASEMENT ROOM, for business purposes, under the Raleigh National Bank. Also a first class BUILDING, adjoining, suitable for a Banking, Insurance or Law Office. Proposals invited for a few days at the Bank.
May 1-tf

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD CO., SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C., May 20th, 1868.

On and after May 20th 1868, Trains will run on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad as follows:

Mail Train leaves Raleigh	9.15 A. M.
Arrives at Weldon	2.40 P. M.
Mail Train leaves Weldon	10.35 A. M.
Arrives at Raleigh	3.15 P. M.
Freight Train leaves Raleigh	1.45 P. M.
" " arrives at Raleigh	10.05 A. M.

The Mail Trains make THROUGH connections with all points North and South.

A. B. ANDREWS,
may 21-tf Supt. of Transportation.

SUGARS! SUGARS!! SUGARS!!!

CRUSHED,
B COFFEE,
C EXTRA,
C YELLOW.
CUBA.

A full stock to-day receiving and for sale by
may 20-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

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The Arlington Mutual

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF VIRGINIA.

A VIRGINIA AND SOUTHERN INSTITUTION. ITS FUNDS ARE KEPT IN THE SOUTH. IT HAS MET WITH UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS. ITS FORTUNES ARE ESTABLISHED BEYOND ANY CONTINGENCY.

The Company has capital and assets, against its liability, that will compare favorably with any *Life* Insurance Company on the continent, which is the true test of responsibility.

Its affairs are cautiously administered by selected Directors, of responsibility and business capacity.

It has established its claim to Southern Patronage.

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Jan 28-146-tf

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The Best Blood Purifier in the WORLD.

DR. LAWRENCE'S

CELEBRATED

ROSADALIS,

FOR THE CURE OF

SCROFULA, IN ALL ITS FORMS,

SUCH AS

CONSUMPTION IN ITS EARLY STAGES, ENLARGEMENT AND ULCERATION OF THE GLANDS, JOINTS, BONES, LIVER, KIDNEYS, &c.; RHEUMATISM, WHITE SWELLING, MERCURIAL AFFECTIONS, SORE EYES, OLD SORES, DISEASES PECULIAR TO FEMALES, ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, GENERAL BAD HEALTH,

AND ALL OTHER DISEASES CAUSED By an Impure State of the Blood.

The following, *among many hundreds* of our best citizens, testify to its *wonderful efficacy.*

Home Certificates from Physicians.

We know Dr. Lawrence's Rosadalis to be a safe and RELIABLE Alterative, &c., and take pleasure in recommending it to the profession and the public.

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S. WOODARD, M. D.
W. T. BREWER, M. D.

January 7th, 1868.

I hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with the above named Physicians, and they are all gentlemen of respectability and standing in this community.

T. C. DAVIS, Mayor of Wilson, N. C.

☞ The ROSADALIS thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor and bad taints, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

☞ IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS, never producing the slightest injury.

☞ It is not a Secret Quack Remedy. The articles of which it is made are published around each bottle, and it is used and endorsed by the Leading Physicians everywhere it is known.

PREPARED ONLY BY

J. J. LAWRENCE, M. D., CHEMIST,

BALTIMORE, MD.,

(Late of Wilson, North Carolina.)

PRICE, $1.50 PER BOTTLE.

☞ Sold WHOLESALE by all the principal WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, in all the large cities of the United States and British America, and retail by Druggists everywhere.

All letters of inquiry, &c., promptly answered Address

DR. J. J. Lawrence,
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer,
29 Hanover Street, Baltimore, Md.
Jan 21-148-1y

FOR SALE.

Thirty-two inch Smith's Bellows.

J. BROWN,
Raleigh, Mar 24-tf With Hart & Lewis.

FOR SALE.

Five good Mules, four Wagons and a lot of Harness. Apply to
Mar 20—tf BRIGGS, DODD & CO.

JELLIES, JELLIES.

At
TONNOFFSKI'S.

CATSUP AND SAUCES.

At
TONNOFFSKI'S.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S genuine imported Chow-Chow and Picalilli, at
Mar 18—tf TONNOFFSKI'S

10 CASES CANNED GOODS,

At
Mar 18—tf TONNOFFSKI'S.

SALT! SALT!

100 Sacks Salt at
Apr 20-tf UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

44 Fayetteville Street.

BLACKSMITH'S BELLOWS, ANVILS AND Vises, Grain and Grass Scythes, Window Glass and Putty
Raleigh, May 6-tf J. BROWN, With Hart & Lewis.

DRY GOODS.

LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS,

AT

S. H. & W. J. YOUNG'S!

YOU MAY FIND

NEW GOODS

Just Received at LOW PRICES.

Our friends shall have Goods as cheap as they can be bought at any other House.

BARGAINS WILL BE GIVEN:

SUCH AS PRINTS AT 12½ TO 15;

And all DRESS GOODS in proportion.

A good stock of Goods for Boys and Men; N. C. CASSIMERES and JEANS &c.,

At the old stand of

S. H. YOUNG.
Nov. 27—tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

L. BRANSON, Ag't N. C. Business Directory. J. A. JONES.

BRANSON & JONES,

SUCCESSORS TO

Branson, Farrar & Co,

CONTINUE THE BOOK BUSINESS AT THE same stand, near Tucker Hall, and still keep on hand a supply of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

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Consignments of second hand Law and Miscellaneous Books solicited.

Particular attention paid to orders.

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1808, 1808.

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TIN WARE AT WHOLESALE.

A LARGE LOT OF TIN WARE ON HAND and constantly making, which will be sold at NEW YORK PRICES!

Material good and workmanship unsurpassed.

The undersigned is conducting a NORTH CAROLINA ENTERPRISE, and asks the co-operation of Southern Merchants. He is by avoiding himself of the best and most improved machinery, prepared to fill all orders for TIN WARE, and can make the supply equal to the demand.

Send me your orders. Satisfaction guaranteed. I will take any kind of good produce in exchange for Tin Ware and particularly want, at best prices Rags, Brasses, old Copper and Brass and will pay cash for same, when preferred.

Send for a Price List and compare with your Northern Bills. I will trade fair.

I will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Cooking Stoves, Dunn's Patent and others of best make and will sell right.

E. H. POGUE,
Feb 2-150-tf Hillsboro N. C.

Sugars, sugars,

A LOT OF REFINED SUGARS, in barrels. Just received by
April 6-tf UPCHURCH & DODD.

GUILFORD LAND AGENCY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

LANDHOLDERS WHO WISH TO SELL

Agricultural or Mineral Lands, Water Powers, Mills, Town Lots, or Real Estate

of any kind, will find it to their advantage to place their property in our hands for sale.

We have great facilities for procuring purchasers for all such property.

For information, address

JNO. D. GRETTER,
General Agent,
Greensboro', N. C.

Or PHIL THIEM, Agent, Raleigh, N. C.
Oct. 31—72-tf

Snuff, Snuff.

A LARGE supply, in large and small bladders. Also, in paper and bottles, at manufacturer's prices.
Feb 13-120-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

BLACK PEPPER AND ALLSPICE, MACE, and Ginger, at
April 23-tf UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

ALE! ALE!!—10 KEGS "COCKADE CITY" received this morning. A supply always on hand.
Jan 23-143-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

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At
TONNOFFSKI'S.

FISH HOOKS AND LINES.

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1868. 1868.

12 KEGS ten penny nails and other sizes. Blasting and Rifle Powder, shot and Bar Lead, Best Kerosene Oil, by the barrel or retail.

J. BROWN,
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BUCK EYE SULKY PLOW, REAPER AND MOWER!

On exhibition at the Farmer's Hall, the Buck Eye Sulky Plow, to which the attention of our farmers is respectfully called.

I am also special Agent for the sale of the celebrated Buck Eye Reaper and Mower, at Manufacturer's prices, with freight added.

The sooner we commence using these immense labor saving machines, the better for all concerned.

JAMES M. TOWLES,
Apr. 15-tf Agent.

Flour! Flour!

75 SACKS N. C. FLOUR.
50 bbls N. C. and Patapsco Family Flour.
For sale by
April 6-tf UPCHURCH & DODD.

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE, LEXINGTON, VA.

APPLICATIONS will be received at this time for the admission of 100 ADDITIONAL CADETS into this Institution. Those entering in the Summer months enjoy peculiar advantages in the special course of discipline and instruction, by which they are prepared for the regular studies which commence Sept. 1st.

Circulars will be sent on application.

FRANCIS H. SMITH,
may 18-3aw1w&ow1w-pd1. Supt.

COLLINS & HEATH,

22 LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.

"OLD MARYLAND WORKS."

Plumbing,	Mount Vernon Cook Stove,
Sheet Lead,	Patapsco Cook,
Lead Pipe,	Roger Williams's, Universe Cook,
Iron Pipe,	Beebe Range,
Terra Cotta Pipe,	European Range,
Brass Cocks,	Magee Range,
Plated Cocks,	Spence Range,
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Tin Bath Tubs with Heaters,	Hayward, Bartlett & Co's Portable Furnaces,
Water Closets,	Magee Furnaces, Portable and Brick,
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Hydrants,	All the different styles of Grates,
Pumps,	High Up and Low Down Portable Grates, &c.,
Rams, Fountains,	
Water Wheels,	
Garden Vases,	
Water-Coolers,	
Refrigerators, &c.	

Which will be sold as low as can be had in the city.
May 15-1y

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FANCY GOODS
At
TONNOFFSKI'S.

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TO SHIPPERS.

NORTH CAROLINA

ALL STATE

RAILWAY LINES, (THAT USED TO BE!)

THE OLD RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD, THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND BEST LINE, NORTH AND SOUTH, TO BE LEFT OUT IN THE COLD. UNLESS SHIPPERS SPECIALLY

SAY VIA. R. & G. R. R.!

WE inaugurated and are the *Great through Inland Air Line Route* to all the Northern Markets, and have successfully worked the Line to the entire satisfaction of Shippers, North and South, for the last two years, as the ten Thousand Shippers in North and South Carolina will testify. We paid the State near Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars for her Interest in this Road—thereby saving the people from Taxation for all time to come $40,000 per year; and we unhesitatingly declare that we can and will give more impulse to all points, North and South, than any other Line.

NOTICE!

The Great Inland Air Line Freight

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is the Short Line for Shippers, and you are *required so to direct your Freights*, or they will be taken by another Route!

To Insure your Freight being carried over this *Great Inland Air Line* safely, direct your consignments to mark your Freight, Care of Rail Road Agent, Portsmouth, Va., or City Point Va., *via Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road*, and to ship as follows:

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Baltimore Steam Packet Co., Bay Line Steamers, Foot Union Dock, L. B. Parks, Agent, or Powhatan Steam Boat Co, 90 Light Street Wharf.

C. D. ALLEN,
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Raleigh N. C

SUPT. OFFICE, N. C. RAILROAD CO., COMPANY SHOPS, N. C., April 1, 1868.

On and after this date the following will be the Schedule for Passenger Trains over this Road:

Leave Charlotte daily	11.36 P. M.
" Salisbury	2.07 A. M.
" Greensboro	5.05 A. M.
" Raleigh	9.41 A. M.
Arrive at Goldsboro'	12.25 P. M.
Leave Goldsboro'	12.30 P. M.
" Raleigh	3.20 P. M.
" Greensboro	7.17 P. M.
" Salisbury	9.50 P. M.
Arrive at Charlotte	11.36 P. M.

Through passengers by this line have choice of routes via Greensboro' and Danville to Richmond, or via Raleigh and Weldon to Richmond or Portsmouth, arriving at all points North of Richmond at the same time by either route.

Connection is made at Goldsboro' with Passenger trains on W. & W. Road to and from Wilmington, and to Weldon by freight trains. Also to Newbern on A. & N. C. Road.

Freight trains will leave Charlotte at 2 A. M., and arrive at 6.30 P. M.

April 4-tf JAMES ANDERSON, Supt.

PETERSBURG ADVERTISEMENTS

1868. SPRING STOCK. 1868.

BOOTS, SHOES AND TRUNKS,

AT WHOLESALE ONLY!

WE HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

direct from the Manufacturers which we will sell as low as goods of the same quality can be bought in New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore.

WYCHE & PARKER,
April 1-tf No. 3 Iron Front, up Stairs, Petersburg.

☞ Those buying for cash shall have the benefit of money.

DRUGS.

JORDAN & CARR,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists,

(Successors to Geo. B. Jones & Co.)

Sycamore, Corner Washington Street,

PETERSBURG, VA.

INVITE the Merchants, Physicians and Planters of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee to examine their extensive stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Brushes, Combs, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c., &c., &c., &c.

WALTER H. JORDAN, JOSEPH CARR.
April 27—tf.

MISCELLANEOUS

HENRY GWYNN, of Baltimore	S. S. COTTEN, Late of N. C.	WALTER GWYNN, JR., Late of S. Carolina.

GWYNN, COTTEN & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

AND

General Commission Merchants,

105 *West Lombard Street,*

BALTIMORE.

☞

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The SENTINEL is published every day, except Sunday, on the following terms:

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One year	8 "
Semi-Weekly Sentinel one year	4.00
" " " six months	2.00
Weekly Sentinel, one year	2.00
" " six months	1.00

THE SENTINEL.

WILLIAM E. PELL, | SEATON GALES, EDITORS.

TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1868

THE RADICAL PLATFORM.

The following is the platform adopted by the Radicals, at the late Convention at Chicago. We do not call it a platform of *principles*, for the reason that it is devoid of principle, and is a mere demagogical *resume* of what may or may not be the partizan measures of the Radical party. It is really an "omnibus bill," designed to take in every body who can be befooled, or cajoled or scared into the support of Grant and Colfax. Anything more definite would not have suited Grant, though the intense radical character of Mr. Colfax renders the ticket *sufficiently radical* for the party:

THE PLATFORM.

The National Republican party of the United States, assembled in National Convention in the city of Chicago on the 20th day of May, 1868, make the following declaration of principles:

First. We congratulate the country on the assured success of the Reconstruction project of Congress as evinced by the adoption, in a majority of the States lately in rebellion, of Constitutions securing equal civil and political rights to all, and regard it as the duty of the Government to sustain these institutions and to prevent the people of such States from being remitted to a state of anarchy.

The *new* Constitutions are so repulsive to the great body of the intelligence and worth of the South, and so acceptable to the scalawags and negroes, that they may afford cause of congratulation to such a party as the Radical party. In many cases the above resolution asserts a falsehood, when it says that the Southern Constitutions secure "equal civil and political rights to all." Thousands of the best men in the South, and many of the best Union men, are hopelessly disfranchised by some of these Constitutions. The practical effect of all the Constitutions adopted, if carried out in the spirit of Radicalism, will most certainly remit the people of these States to a state of anarchy, instead of to a free, orderly and republican government. "The success of Reconstruction," therefore, still hangs in doubt.

Second. The guarantee by Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men at the South was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude, and of justice, and must be maintained, while the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of these States.

The above is a shameless abandonment of the doctrine of universal negro suffrage, while it still more shamelessly gloats over the infliction of it on the people of the South. Yet the Southern traitors to the white race were there and endorsed this resolution. What can be thought of the white man who degrades himself and his race to vote for it?

The intelligent reader can readily make his own comments on the following, which would not be creditable to a horde of cross-road politicians, as a platform of principles:

Third. We denounce all forms of repudiation as a national crime, and the national honor requires the payment of the public indebtedness in the utmost good faith to all creditors at home and abroad; not only according to the letter, but the spirit of the law under which it was contracted.

Fourth. It is due to the labor of the nation that taxation should be equalized and reduced as rapidly as national facility will permit.

Fifth. The national debt, contracted as it has been for the preservation of the Union for all time to come, should be extended over a fair period for redemption, and it is the duty of Congress to reduce the rate of interest thereon whenever it can honestly be done.

Sixth. That the best policy to diminish our burden of debt is to so improve our credit that capitalists will seek to loan us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay and must continue to pay so long as repudiation, partial or total, open or covert, is threatened or suspected.

Seventh. The Government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy, and the corruptions which have been so shamefully nursed and fostered by Andrew Johnson call loudly for a radical reform.

Eighth. We profoundly deplore the untimely and tragic death of Abraham Lincoln and regret the accession of Andrew Johnson to the Presidency, who has acted treacherously to the people who elected him and the cause he was pledged to support; has usurped high legislative and judicial functions; has refused to execute the laws; has used his high office to induce other officers to ignore and violate the laws; has employed his Executive power to render insecure the property, peace, liberty and life of the citizens; has denounced the National Legislature as unconstitutional; has persistently and corruptly resisted by every measure in his power every proper attempt at the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion; has perverted the public patronage into an engine of wholesale corruption, and has been justly impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors and properly pronounced guilty thereof by the vote of thirty-five Senators.

Ninth. The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers, that because a man is once a subject he is always so, must be resisted at every hazard by the United States as a relic of feudal times, not authorized by the law of nations and at war with our national honor and independence. Naturalized citizens are entitled to be protected in all the rights of citizenship as though they were native born, and no citizen of the United States, whether native or naturalized, must be liable to arrest and imprisonment by any foreign power for acts done or words spoken in this country, and if so arrested and imprisoned, it is the duty of the Government to interfere in his behalf.

Tenth. Of all who were faithful in the trials of the late war there were none entitled to more special honor than the brave soldiers and seamen who endured the hardships of campaign and cruise, and imperilled their lives in the service of the country; the bounties and pensions provided by laws for the brave defenders of the nation are obligations never to be forgotten; the widows and orphans of the gallant dead are the wards of the people—a sacred legacy bequeathed to the nation's protecting care.

Eleventh. Foreign emigration, which in the past has added so much to the health, development of resources and increase of power of the nation, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

Twelfth. This Convention declares its sympathy with all the oppressed people which are struggling for their rights.

We append the following judicious observations of the Baltimore *Sun*, as according with our own views of the above instrument:

The *Sun* says:

"The platform adopted by the Convention, which is what the party is more to be judged by than its candidates, is a string of generalities, being, like many political platforms, a careful avoidance of any distinct enunciation of fundamental principles; not an announcement of what is right, or what those who frame it ought to say, but a work formed by those who look around and ask what is politic, and what strings to pull and what to let alone, which, under other circumstances, they would pull most vigorously. In regard to suffrage, Congress is to guarantee it to all the loyal people of the reconstructed States, whilst the suffrage in the North seems to be left to the people of the several States there. The popular vote on that subject in the Northern States was sufficient to show the Convention what to let alone in that direction. If Ohio and Michigan had voted differently, the Convention would probably have made a platform to suit that vote. Therefore, what honesty of principle is there in the platform on that point? But the reconstructed States having no rights, nor power, if they had, of enforcing them, they are handed over to the political supremacy of a class which the North will not permit so much as to have a voice in its government. Upon the vital questions of currency and taxation there is no square facing of the issues of the day, but vague declarations and ambiguities, intended to belog and delude. There is a grand flourish about paying off the national debt in—good faith, which may be made to mean greenbacks or gold, according as the letter and spirit of the contract may be construed. "You pays your money and you takes your choice." Andrew Johnson is accused of extravagance, an assertion which can only be made by men who think the American people are simpletons, and do not know that the Executive is lying helpless at the feet of Congress, and incapable in any case of the crime charged upon him, as Congress has to make all the appropriations, and the President cannot spend a dollar that they do not authorize. Do they suppose that the country does not know this, or has forgotten who is responsible for the freedmen's bureau and other heavy military outlays in the South, which the President has in vain endeavored to remove? It is probable that the people of the United States have intelligence enough to see through these showman's tricks, and will not be as readily Barnumized as is anticipated. Whilst declaring that Andrew Johnson was justly impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, the platform avoids any condemnation of the non impeachment Senators. Thus the party has let itself down easy on this subject, after all its grand furore over impeachment, and the spending of probably half a million in the trial, besides the waste of precious time demanded by measures vital to the great practical interests of the country."

NORTH CAROLINA AT CHICAGO, AGAIN.—The atmosphere of Chicago seems to have been favorable to the brightening of the wits and sharpening of the faculties of the delegates thereat, and especially of those hailing from the State of North Carolina. Had it not been for the Chicago Convention, we should never have known, here at home, what genuine sons of Attica we had in our midst. As it is, we read the proceedings of that Convention, and, as we find, here and there, a brilliant sally recorded as emanating from North Carolina, we experience the feelings of one who has suddenly lit upon something entirely unexpected and pleasing.

Now, there is Mr. A. H. Jones, of Henderson, for example, whom no one ever expected of being other than a very prosy and commonplace individual, with just imagination enough to fancy that there was not even a *technical* obstacle in the way of his taking the iron clad. And yet the bracing atmosphere of the North-West developes him as a punster of the first water, and a very bright, bubbling and sparkling genius, generally. As proof of this, we find him seconding the nomination of Ben Wade, that "*old* Roman *veteran*," (as he classically but somewhat tautologically designates him,) for the Vice Presidency, and capping the graceful proceeding with a refreshing and altogether original *bon mot*. He said:

"In our late election, the candidates upon the respective State tickets have used their arguments looking to Congress as the means of removing that arch-traitor, Andrew Johnson. They have held out the inducement that Old Ben Wade would be in the Presidential chair to act in the great work of reconstruction that they have so much at heart. Every speaker on the stands in North Carolina has pointed out Ben Wade as the man to mete out justice to them; and, sir, in conclusion, we are ready to *Wade in.*" (Applause.)

No wonder that there *was* applause. It would have been an unappreciative and sorry audience, had it been otherwise.

This was not the only instance. When the list of States was called, in voting for the nominee for President, the following response was made for North Carolina:

"North Carolina, known as the land of the tar heels—(great laughter)—gives eighteen votes for Grant and will give thirty-six thousand votes for him, all of which will stick. (Applause.")

We regret, for the sake of fame and glory, for the sake, too, of the "archives of gravity," that the world is left in the dark as to the authorship of this *jeu d'esprit*. We have seen that Jones was fully capable of it, but then it would be improper to suppose that he would monopolize all the displays of the delegation. Old Gen. Dockery's forte, we think, is hardly in that line. Jim Harris appears, for some reason, to have been kept in the back-ground,—not *cropping* out, with a single observation, so far as we have been able to perceive.—Upon the whole, we rather incline to the opinion that Daddy Cowles, desirous of retrieving his ill-success in raising a parliamentary point, was the man "what done it." It was a happy stroke of policy, and Kalvin deserves praise for the successful venture. *We* will give him credit for it, if no one else does. But *quere*:—Did Mr. Cowles really mean what he said,—that North Carolina would *only* give Grant "thirty-six thousand votes?" Or did he mean that much majority?

ONE OF THE RESOLUTIONS of the Chicago platform declares sympathy for "oppressed people who are struggling for their rights." Yet the people of ten States in their own country are groaning under the oppressions visited upon them by this party, and the whole nation is suffering from the evil effects of their disastrous measures.

WE OBSERVE that, at the Chicago Convention, the proceedings were interspersed with singing. Was Littlefield on hand?

A GENEROUS OFFER.—A letter received this morning from Mr. W. C. Cleland, General Western Passenger Agent for the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, informs us that this Road will *pass free* all delegates to the Democratic National Convention to meet in New York, July 4th, 1868. Arrangements for passes must be made by the Chairmen of the State Central Committees, with J. N. McCullough, Esq., General Superintendent of the Road, Pittsburg, Pa.—*La Crosse Democrat.*

We hope that an arrangement will be made by the various Railroads in the South, and announced in due time, by which Delegates and others, wishing to attend the Convention, may be passed for one fare.

STATE CONVENTION.

We published, with pleasure, the proceedings of the Democratic meetings in Haywood and Wilson counties, as requested by our friends there, in both of which it was suggested to hold a State Convention at Raleigh on the 13th. of June. We have declined to give endorsement to this movement because we did not see the necessity, and believed that unless there was some urgent need for this meeting, that, in the impoverished condition of our people, and in this busy season among the farmers, it would prove, if not a failure, in no sense a Convention of the *people*. Being still convinced that our first ideas were well founded, and hearing of no other response, we cannot yet join with our cotemporary of the *Star*, in a call for a county meeting to appoint delegates.

What necessity is there for a State Convention? Delegates have been appointed to the National Democratic Convention, and that body will give us candidates and a platform. The Executive State Committee have ample powers to select two Electors for the State at large, and arrange everything necessary to conduct a vigorous canvass.—In most of the counties our organization is very thorough. Our people, Democrats and Conservatives, are all united, and the decks are clear, ready for action.

We are heartily in favor of the formation of clubs. This plan has been adopted in Georgia and South Carolina and is meeting with the most gratifying success. In both instances, however, it is the result of the recommendations of their State Executive Committees and not of Conventions. The causes which operate to make it impolitic to call a Convention here prevented their assemblage in those States.

We believe that our Executive Committee should meet at an early day to make preparation for the campaign. When the candidates are announced we should be ready to enter at once, with enthusiasm, into the canvass. This can all be done without a Convention. Our people are thoroughly united and ready to do their duty.—*Wilmington Journal.*

We endorse entirely the above views of our excellent cotemporary. The formation of Clubs in every County and Captain's District of all the true men of the State, who are opposed to Radicalism and in favor of a White Man's government for this State and for the country at large, is essential to complete organization. We understand every man friendly to a Constitutional Union and the preservation of the rights of the States and of the people, to be opposed to the Radical programme, on principle and conviction, and that, therefore, it is a contest for principle alone, to be waged by every such man, in co-operation with the National Democratic party. Names are therefore of small import in this contest.

The suggestion to call a State Convention we judge wholly unnecessary, and, for the reasons suggested by the *Journal*, not at all essential. Besides, the time is so short it would be a failure and attended with needless expense to those who would attend. The National Democratic Convention meets in New York on the 4th. of July next. The delegates to that Convention from this State have all been appointed, and most, if not all, of them will doubtless attend. That body is charged with the duty of selecting candidates and laying down a platform, which, we have no doubt, will be fully acceptable to all Conservative men, whether in former times known as Whigs or Democrats.

If a State Convention is deemed advisable at all, the necessity for its meeting would be much stronger *after* the meeting of the National Convention than *before*.—But, as the *Journal* very properly suggests, even that would be unnecessary, as the State Executive Committee, already organized, is fully empowered to appoint the Presidential Electors for the State at large.

After all, the great matter is *County* and neighborhood organization, and the constant efforts of the Clubs to promote the cause. The body of our people who read, and who possess sufficient information to understand the questions at issue, are with us, heart and soul. The most important matter to be accomplished is personal effort to instruct and arouse those who have heretofore been indifferent or who have been misled. Let the best methods be adopted to effect this object and all will be well.

Wayne County jail has twelve prisoners—one white and eleven negroes. This is about the ratio all over the South.—*Sentinel.*

This is about the ratio in which justice is done to the colored people by Rebel County Courts.—*Standard.*

According to the census of 1850, there was, in the Penitentiary of Massachusetts, a convict for every 2,533 of her white population. Of her free negroes, there was a convict for every 192 of her colored population. The proportion of negroes to the whites being so small, there being only one in every 109 of her entire population, this large excess of criminality among her colored population did not make a perceptible difference on society; but if the colored population was equal to that of the whites, they would, according to the foregoing statistics, furnish thirteen-fourteenths of the convicts. Why is this so in a State where the negroes have enjoyed impartial freedom ever since the formation of the government? Will those, who have so thoroughly espoused the revolutionary cause of the Radicals, enlighten us?

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Corn, Corn!

1,000 BUSH'LS PRIME WHITE CORN, now arriving at
may 25-4t UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

N. C. Cut Herrings.

A LOT OF N. C. CUT HERRINGS, Just arrived at
may 25-4t UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

Vinegar, Vinegar!

PURE CIDER VINEGAR, For sale by
may 25-4t UPCHURCH & DODD.

$10,000 IN BANK OF WASHington Notes wanted.
W. H. JONES & CO.
may 25-4t Auctr's & Com. Merchants.

For Sale.

A LARGE AND DESIRABLE HOUSE AND A one acre Lot,—an entire square,—surrounded by four Streets.
Premises in good order. All necessary outhouses, and as good water as the City can boast, in a pleasant part of the City, East of the Capitol.
W. H. JONES & CO.,
may 25-4t Auctr's & Com. Merchants.

SOIREE DANSANTE.

BY REQUEST, THE EXHIBITION OF MISS R. CARNCROSS' DANCING SCHOOL will be repeated on

Monday Evening, the 25th inst.

NEW DANCES!
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!
DANCES BY THE LADY TEACHERS!

Price of Tickets 50 cts., which can be had at the Stores of Messrs. Ennis, Williams & Lambeth, W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co., and at the Office.
Visitors are invited to participate in the Quadrilles, Round Dances, &c.
may 25-1t.

FIFTY KEGS NAILS, ASSORTED SIZES.
French Plate Window Glass.
Bladder Putty.
ALSO
'Queen of the South' Cook Stoves.
ALSO
Trace Chains and Weeding Hoes,
Tongue and Fifth Chains.
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, may 25-4t With Hart & Lewis.

FAMILY GROCERIES!
PRIME AND FRESH!!!
NO OLD STOCK ON HAND!!!
All Goods Warranted to be of the Best Quality.

20,000 lbs. Rib Sides,
1,000 " Sugar Cured Breakfast Bacon,
500 " Southampton Hoground Bacon,
800 " Maryland Hams,
25 packages Family Lard,
20 bbls Superior Family Flour,
50 bushels Extra nice Meal,
1,000 " Prime White Corn,
5 hhds. and bbls. Molasses,
5 bbls Choice Syrups,
15 " Sugars—all grades,
15 Sacks Coffee, Rio and Laguyra,
Prime Old Government Java Coffee,
20 boxes Candles,
10 " Soap,
1,000 lbs. Carolina Rice,
10 boxes Tobacco, fair to prime, &c., &c.
For sale by
may 25-4t DOUGLAS BELL.

Hudson's Universal Washer & Rinser.
FOR ONLY 3 DOLLARS.

WE CAN FURNISH ONE OF THESE Patent Machines, which will save ONE HALF of the labor, at least, and will not injure the clothes, as there is no friction.
Our wash-woman has laid by Doty, and is delighted with this. The price makes it in reach of every family.
may 25-4t JAMES M. TOWLES, Agent.

Wheat Threshers, Separators and Horse Power.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE FARMERS' HALL one sample 28 INCH SEPARATOR, with horse power complete.
Farmers are requested to call and see them, as it is important to have their orders soon to secure their machines in time.
Also in store the most approved CIDER MILLS, WHEAT FANS, STRAW CUTTERS, &c.
may 23- JAMES M. TOWLES, Agent.

TO LAND OWNERS.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED, BY THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL AND MINING LAND COMPANY, Agent for all that part of North Carolina lying east of and including Catawba County, I am authorized to say, to any person or persons having 10,000 acres in one body, partially cleared and near a Rail Road, that if they will subdivide their lands the Company will purchase alternate lots at their assessed value for taxation or as ascertained by two disinterested parties, paying for the same in the Company's stock—the Company obligating itself to place a white settler on every 200 acres, so acquired, within three years, or, failing to do so, such land unsettled to revert to the original owner; the owner to retain possession until the land is settled.
The object of this system is to bring into the State an industrious and thrifty population and to enhance the value of our lands. It has been adopted in other States and is said to be working finely.
This Company was chartered by our Legislature of 1866. Land owners will please address me for particulars at Reidsville, N. C.
May 24, 1868—w4awtf D. W. COURTS.

Thomasville Female College.
THOMASVILLE, N. C.

THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THIS Institution will take place on Wednesday and Thursday, the 3rd and 4th of June.
Wednesday at 11 o'clock—Sermon by Rev. S. D. Adams.
Thursday at 11 o'clock—Address by Col. W. L. Scott, of Greensboro'; and at night Concert and Graduating Exercises. The public are invited to attend.
D. R. BRUTON,
may 22-codtd President.

Scythes, Scythes.

52 INCH SCYTHES.
may 21-4t G. T. & W. C. STRONACH.

Stock Peas.

20 BUSHELS—the last received.
may 21-4t G. T. & W. C. STRONACH.

Hoes, Hoes.

100 EWELL'S BEST.
may 21-4t G. T. & W. C. STRONACH.

Tubs.

50 VARNISHED AND IRON HOOPED—large size.
may 21- G. T. & W. T. STRONACH.

100 BASKETS—various sizes.
may 21-4t G. T. & W. C. STRONACH.

Snuff.

300 POUNDS—best ever used. Try it.
may 21-4t G. T. & W. C. STRONACH.

Flour, Flour.

ON HAND AND CHEAP.
may 21-4t G. T. & W. C. STRONACH.

25 FACTORY CHEESE.
April 20-4t W. ROBT ANDREWS.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS!
CARDENAS MOLASSES,
PORTO RICO MOLASSES,
GOLDEN SYRUP,
EXTRA GOLDEN SYRUP,
EXTRA SUGAR HOUSE DRIPS,
for sale by the gallon or barrel at lowest market price by
may 20-4t DOUGLAS BELL.

DAVENPORT FEMALE COLLEGE,
Lenoir, Caldwell Co., N. C.

FALL Session opens June 29, 1868. Write immediately for a Circular.
Rev. SAMUEL LANDER, A. M.,
may 20—1w* President.

LIFE INSURANCE.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE CONDITION OF THE
Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co.,
January 31st, 1868.

Balance per statement Jan. 31, 1867,		$13,936,839 94
Deduct accrued Interest in said Assets;		278,514 60
		13,450,325 34
Income from Premiums	$6,284,695 17	
Income from Interest received and accrued,	1,246 191 72	
	$7,529,886 89	
Deduct, paid Medical Examinations; Salaries, Stationery, Printing, Advertising,	$ 121 770 90	
Commissions to Agents,	723 092 26	
Taxes,	88,572 85	
Surplus premiums returned to assured,	656 916 00	
For surrendered policies,	227 649 25	
Losses,	1,493,287 08	
	3,021,989 94	4,508,896 95
		$17 959 222 29
Increased value of Bonds and Stocks over cost,		189,899 45
Balance 31st January, 1868,		$18,148 621,74

ASSETS.

Cash deposited,	$136,231.13
Real Estate at Cost	152,198 46
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages of Real Estate,	
United States Securities at Market value,	5 311, 487.25
	2,686,440 00
Bonds of the State of Connecticut,	1,018 000.00
Bonds of the Cities of Evansville and Toledo,	37 000.00
Bank and Railroad Stocks,	82,300.00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds	190,795 00
Premium Notes,	7,642 452.07
Premiums in the hands of Agents and in transit,	287,935.73
Interest accrued,	322,691.56
	$18 148,621.74

W. S. OLMSTED, Secretary.

Interest received more than pays losses.
Dividends average over 50 per cent.
All policies non-forfeitable for a stated amount.
Assurance can be effected to all forms desired.
S. D. WAIT, General Ag't.,
April 9-4t Raleigh, N. C.

50 BUSHELS OF COTTON SEED—Good for cows.
April 30-4t W. ROBT ANDREWS.

1,000 BUSHELS OF CORN.
Just received.
W. ROBT ANDREWS.
April 30-4t Fayetteville St.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!

GUANO!!

PURE PERUVIAN GUANO!

$92.50 PER TON OF TWO THOUSAND pounds. Five cts. per pound by the bag. For sale by
May 1-4t DOUGLAS BELL.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!
300 Tons of best Boston Ice for Sale.
At any time during the day, at my place of business, on Fayetteville Street.
For the accommodation of the people living nearer to the Institute of the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind, that Ice-house will be opened every morning, from the 1st of May, from 6½ to 7½ o'clock.
A. W. FRAPS.
Apr 14-3awlm.

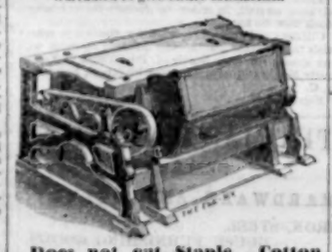
300 TONS

BOSTON ICE

FOR SALE.

CALL AND MAKE YOUR ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SEASON.
PH. THIEM.
May 1-codlm*

GULLET COTTON GIN!
Warranted to give entire satisfaction.



Does not cut Staple. Cotton brings from one to one-and-a-half cents more in the pound than that ginned by other gins.
Call and see it at
Apr. 16—tf G. T. & W. C. STRONACH'S.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!
At and Below Cost, for the next Thirty Days.

IN ORDER TO REDUCE OUR LARGE STOCK of Furniture on hand, and make room for our new stock, we will sell all kinds of Furniture for cash, at and below cost for the next 30 days.
Our stock is complete, comprising nearly everything in the furniture line.
We mean what we say, and all we ask is a call from those in need of furniture, to be convinced that we are selling goods twenty-five per cent. cheaper than they have ever been sold in this market.
W. H. MORRISS & CO.,
may 5-tf No. 5 Fayetteville St.

UNIVERSITY.

THE EXAMINATION OF THE STUDENTS of the University of the State will begin on Monday, the 25th inst., and continue until Thursday, the 4th of June, the day of the College Commencement.
The Board of Visitors consists of
HIS EXCELLENCY, JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of the State and *ex officio* President of the Board of Trustees.
Hon. D. L. SWAIN, LL. D., President of the College.
JOHN L. BAILEY,
DANIEL M. BARRINGER,
LUKE BLACKMER,
JOHN H. BRYAN,
PAUL C. CAMERON,
JOHN R. J. DANIEL,
JOHN A. GILMER,
ROBERT GILLIAM,
CALVIN GRAVES,
JOHN J. JACKSON,
WM. A. JENKINS,
JOHN KERR,
CHARLES MANLY,
JAMES T. MOREHEAD,
NEILL M'KAY,
THOMAS RUFFIN,
F. E. SHOBER,
JESSE G. SHEPHERD,
WALTER L. STEELE,
EDWARD WARREN,
JOHN C. WILLIAMS.
CHARLES MANLY, *Secretary.*
Raleigh May 11

COFFEE MILLS, CURRY-COMBS, MEAL Scives, Counter Scales, Pad Locks, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Trace Chains. A fine assortment of the above named articles just received at
may 9-tf UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

LIFE INSURANCE.

ITS IMPORTANCE AND ITS BENEFITS ARE INCALCULABLE.

A COMPANY PAYING LOSSES PROMPTLY FOR A LONG SERIES OF YEARS, AND IS A stranger to litigation, is entitled to the confidence and patronage of our people. And such is the

ÆTNA LIFE COMPANY.

In addition to the very large amount of

$17,485,894.71

paid since its organization, may be added the following policies settled in North Carolina to the 1st March, 1868, thus providing support and comfort to the widow and orphan in their bereavement and distress:

Policy No.	15,273—settled	$ 5,000
" "	18,018 "	5,000
" "	18,607 "	5,000
" "	24,092 "	3,000
" "	27,512 "	10,000
" "	28,650 "	5,000
" "	44,974 "	2,500
" "	35,082 "	10,000
Total		$ 45,500.00

The value of all Insurance, either against fire or life, is to know you are investing in a Company of responsibility, and prompt action in discharging all just demands against it. Such is the ÆTNA, having now:

ASSETS, $8,000,000.

No. POLICIES 48,000.

DIVISIBLE SURPLUS $1,884,768,51.

DIVIDENDS, 50 per cent.

Fifty per cent Dividend is now being returned to all who have paid two premiums, and the Dividends will be given ANNUALLY to all such hereafter, who are insured upon the Life plan.
The Ætna issues policies upon ages from 14 to 65.
The Ætna will give a policy upon which 10 payments may be paid, and nothing more will be required, though the party might live thirty or forty years, and after the payment of ten years he is entitled to the dividends of the Company so long as life continues.
The Ætna issues 10 years Endowment Policies to be paid at death or the specified time.
The Ætna gives a general permit to travel or reside in any part of the United States without any extra charge, and in all respects gives as many advantages to the insured as any other first-class Company.
W. H. CROW, General Agent, Raleigh, N. C.
W. H. McKEE, M. D., Examining Physician.
Mar 24—3m

PHŒNIX MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

EDSON FESSENDEN, President. | JAMES F. BURNS, Secretary.

IN PRESENTING THE CLAIMS OF THE PHŒNIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, to the people of North Carolina, the Agent invites their attention to the following statements:—
1. It is a Mutual Company, the profits being divided among the insured.
2. Its insured are allowed to travel and reside in any part of the United States and Europe, at all seasons of the year.
3. Its dividends have averaged 50 per cent yearly, and are payable on the amount of premium paid by the insured.
4. Its policies are all NON-FORFEITING.
5. Its losses have been met by the annual interest received alone,—and a surplus of interest left over to enrol the general fund belonging to the insured.
6. It has paid over $300,000 of losses, and NEVER CONTESTED A CLAIM.
7. Its rates of assurance are as cheap as any Company doing a SAFE business.
8. IT WILL NOT INSURE AN UNSOUND LIFE.
9. One half the premium will be received in the note of the insured—which note, in case of death, is NEVER deducted from the face of the policy.
10. IT HAS NO CONNECTION WITH FIRE INSURANCE.

Relative character of the Companies operating in North Carolina, as to their Assets and Liabilities, taken from the New York Insurance Report for the year 1867, *which is the last report—showing how much of Assets each Company has to meet each dollar of Liability:*

PHŒNIX MUTUAL	$1 74
ÆTNA	1 31
BROOKLYN	1 13
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL	1 05
EQUITABLE	1 04
MANHATTAN	1 42

The PHŒNIX MUTUAL offers peculiar inducements to citizens of the Southern States—its regulations with regard to residence and travel being almost unrestricted.
These statements are made from impartial reports in the hands of the Agents of the Company.
Principal Office, HARTFORD, CONN.
For further information, apply to the Traveling Agents, or to
WILLIAM H. BAGLEY,
General Agent for North Carolina,
Jan. 1—124—3m Raleigh, N. C.

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ISSUES POLICIES OF ALL KINDS.
LIFE AND ENDOWMENT.

DIVIDENDS PAID ANNUALLY IN CASH.

ABSOLUTELY NO RESTRICTION UPON TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE
ALL POLICIES POSITIVELY NON-FORFEITABLE.
☞ Part of the premium loaned, and *no loan or premium note is a lien or claim* on the policy in case of death after the second year. ☜

THIS COMPANY OFFERS PECULIAR ADVANTAGES TO THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE. IT IS the most
LIBERAL COMPANY IN THE UNITED STATES.
Its rates being lower than those of other Companies.
Office, No. 141 Broadway, New York City.
WM. M. COLE, Secretary. | CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, Pres.
Information gladly furnished in detail, by
A. W. LAWRENCE,
General Agent for the State of North Carolina.
Raleigh, N. C., March 23—1868-3m

FRESH Lobsters and Salmon, Tomatoes, Catsup, Nutmegs, &c.
W. H. JONES & CO.,
April 27-tf Auction & Com. Merchants.

A Consignment of Superior Black Writing Ink, very cheap.
W. H. JONES & CO.
April 27-tf Auction & Com. Merchants.

ELWELL'S WEEDING HOES, Nos. 2 and 3. For sale low
J. BROWN,
Raleigh, April 24-tf With Hart & Lewis.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND JOBBERS IN
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN
DRY GOODS,
RALEIGH, N. C.
April 22-tf

IRON! IRON! IRON!
Genuine SWEEDS IRON, for Farming purposes at
may 16-tf UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

NAILS! NAILS.
50 Kegs Nails, at
may 16-tf UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

HORSE AND MULE SHOES.
25 Kegs Horse and Mule Shoes, at
may 16 UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

WRAPPING PAPER,
A large supply of Wrapping Paper, at
may 16-tf UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

CHEWING TOBACCO.
A fine article of Chewing Tobacco, at
may 16-tf UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

ORANGES AND LEMONS.
At TONNOFFSKI'S.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
PRICES REDUCED.

Advertisements will be inserted in the *Daily Sentinel* at the following rates. A square will hereafter estimated at 12 nonpareil lines, or 1 inches.

One square one time	$1,00
" each subsequent insertion less	50
One square one week	3,00
Each additional square one week	2,00
One square two weeks	5,00
Each additional square two weeks	3,50
One square one month	8,00
Each additional square one month	5,00
One square two months	14,00
Each additional "	6,00
One square three months	14,00
Each additional "	7,00
One quarter column "	35,00
One half column "	60,00
One column "	75,00

Regular business cards, 10 minion lines or less, will be charged only $10 for three months.

Advertisements inserted in Weekly and Semi-Weekly at rates corresponding with the above.

Court advertisements inserted 6 weeks for $7 cash or $10 if charged.

Advertisers will always find it to their advantage to encrease the cash when they send advertisements, to the extent they wish to pay for them.

All advertisements or cards must be changed in form at least every three months. Contracts for more than three months made only at the above rates.

Special notices or advertisements required to be inserted on inside or any special place, will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above charges.

THE SENTINEL.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1868

UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT.—We are requested to state, that Ex-Gov. Seymour, of Connecticut, expects certainly to fulfil his engagement to deliver the Literary Address at Chapel Hill, on Thursday, the 4th of June next.

ANOTHER ROBBERY.—Each day chronicles a fresh robbery. Where is it to end? On Saturday night, the residence of James D. Royster, Esq., in the Western Ward, was entered, and a quantity of provisions abstracted.

FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE.—Crescent Council, No. 3, Friends of Temperance, was organized, in this city, on Friday evening last, with 22 members. The following officers were elected, viz: President, D. W. Whitaker; Associate, W. B. Hutchings; Secretary, A. L. Adams; Financial Scribe, W. M. Mills; Treasurer, C. Hutchings; Conductor, E. B. Alley; Assistant Do, Jno. W. Brown; Inside Sentinel, W. A. Falconer; Outside Sentinel, B. B. Betts; Chaplain, L. D. Heartt; Ex-President, J. P. Leach. Regular nights of meeting—Friday.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.—We learn that that valuable property, in this city, the late residence of the Hon. Kenneth Rayner, has been sold, at private sale. Mr. Stanhope Pullen is the purchaser—for $12,000, we understand.

HANDSOME IMPROVEMENT.—We are pleased to learn that Messrs. R. B. Andrews & Co. will at once push vigorously to completion the Iron-Front store, already partially built, adjoining Tucker Hall. It is their purpose, we understand, to extend it back ninety feet, and to make it a complete and elegant affair in appearance, capacity and in all of its appointments. When the store is finished, R. B. Andrews & Co. will have the finest Clothing establishment in the State. Success to enterprise, say we.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—We thank the Managers for a kind and courteous invitation to be present at the Commencement Party, complimentary to the Graduating Class, on Thursday evening of Commencement week, (June 11th.) We wish our young friends a happy time.

RICHMOND MEDICAL JOURNAL.—Dr. E. S. Gaillard, Editor and Proprietor of the "Richmond Medical Journal," Va., having resigned the Professorship of General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy in the Medical College of Virginia, and having accepted a similar Professorship in the Kentucky School of Medicine, the excellent Journal mentioned will, hereafter, be published at Louisville, Kentucky. The title of the Journal will be "The Richmond and Louisville Medical Journal." The following gentlemen have become Associate Editors of this work: Professors. G. S. Bedford, New York; T. S. Bell, Louisville, Ky.; J. C. Cabell, University of Va.; S. E. Chaille, New Orleans; S. C. Chew, Baltimore, Md.; J. J. Chisolm, Charleston, S. C.; S. H. Dickson, Philadelphia; F. H. Hamilton, New York; J. M. Holloway, Louisville, Ky; L. S. Joynes, Richmond, Va.; Z. Pitcher, Detroit, Michigan; Lewis A. Sayre, New York; Alfred Stille, Phila.; T. Gaillard Thomas, New York; W. H. Van Buren, New York.

All communications should be addressed to E. S. GAILLARD, M. D., Locked Box 29, Louisville, Ky.

SUPREME COURT.—The Summer Term will commence on Monday, the eighth day of June next.

First Week.—Monday and Tuesday will be devoted to applicants for license. Causes on the first Circuit will be called.

Second Week.—Fifth and Second Circuits.

Third Week.—Fourth and Sixth Circuits.

Fourth Week.—Seventh and Eighth Circuits.

Fifth Week.—Third Circuit.

POLITICAL PREACHING.—We learn that G. W. Brodie, the negro pastor of the African Methodist Church in this City, gave his congregation the benefit of his views on Impeachment, in lieu of an exposition of the Gospel, on Sunday last. He was "down," we understand, on the President, the Chief Justice and the seven Senators.

There is very little enthusiasm exhibited here over the nomination of General Grant. Several Radicals express serious apprehensions as to the effect upon the country of the appearance of nineteen negro delegates in the Chicago Convention. Senator Wilson declares that it will be fatal in several Northern States, but that strength will be gained in the South. The nomination of Colfax as Vice-President is regarded as the weakest which could have been made. A grand demonstration is expected to-night, when Grant will be serenaded.—*E., in Balt. Gazette.*

STATE NEWS.

The *Star* states that Col. James G. Burr, of Wilmington, having formed a copartnership with Geo. W. Swepson, Esq., will ere long start a banking and brokerage house in that city. The name of the firm is to be Jas. G. Burr & Co.

The Goldsboro *Rough Notes* says that the troops at that point, taken generally, have been, heretofore, peaceable and well disposed, but, for the past week, their acts of lawlessness would compare *very* favorably with those of Sherman's noted bummers, in the days of strife and warfare.

The Wilmington papers say that some of the merchants in that city have commenced closing their stores early in the afternoon during the summer season, so as to allow their clerks time for recreation. The Newbern papers recommend the same thing for that city, and the suggestion may well be repeated for Raleigh.

Two of the white school-marms, attached to some one of the institutions for the education of negro children in Wilmington, were escorted about, in that city, a few days since, in a carriage, by two "gemmen of color."

Friend Hanes, of the Salisbury *Old North State*, was caught on the jury last week.—The Sheriff showed some sense in calling to the aid of law and justice an editor, but our friend ought to have given the Court a solemn admonition to let editors alone, in making up future juries.

The seventeen year locust has appeared in Rowan county. Our venerable *confrere* Bruner recollects its appearance in 1834, and then again in 1851, and now in 1868. It has been quite a destructive insect in the past; we hope it will show mercy this time, seeing the land is in so much danger from the Radical locusts that infest the country.

Col. Fremont, of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, offers dispatch, on reasonable terms, to all shippers of dried blackberries, &c., on his road. This is a good idea. Low freights on home products will tend vastly to increase production.

Rev. G. W. Stickney, of New Orleans, has accepted the call of the Vestry to the rectorship of St. Stephen's Church, (Episcopal,) of Goldsboro', and will enter upon his duties in June.

Wayne is a-head. Our cotemporary the *Rough Notes*, at Goldsboro', says that Mr. H. P. Dortch, son of Hon. Wm. T. Dortch, shipped 6@700 quarts of strawberries to New York, on Saturday last, and that Mr John Collier, son of G. W. Collier, Esq., has shipped forty or fifty barrels of green peas and sold them at $10 per bbl. We congratulate our young friends upon their enterprise. It is doing far better than sitting on a counter and tarrying for customers, or swinging on a gate waiting for business to come along

Our friends of the Weldon *News* have just heard the particulars of the election news from Northampton County. We are not surprised that the scallawags have been so backward throughout the State, in exposing their rascality. They were bent on getting enough votes to carry their point, and they have done it. Let them enjoy it.

If Gen. Butler were working secretly in the interests of the enemies of the Republican party, he could hardly "manage" things more adroitly. He took out of the hands of his associates the impeachment trial, and, instead of conducting it with the dignity and noble forbearance becoming the House of Representatives, he impressed on it the cunning, the pettyfogging, and malignity of an Old Bailey lawyer. That was a damage to a party which should be pledged not to conviction in advance, but to justice. Immediately on its close, on the mere suspicion that bribery was at work, he commences to hound newspaper correspondents, to pry into bank accounts, to subject men to private examinations, and finally to seize private dispatches. To charge Senators with bribery unless with the strongest evidence is an affront to the most dignified assemblage in the country.—To prosecute secret inquisitorial proceedings is foreign to the national habits and an outrage upon the independence of the citizen. But this sweeping invasion of the correspondence of the people will sooner or later awaken the public indignation, and sorely damage not only the men but the party which thinks it can tolerate it.

In giving Butler the license which it has Congress assumes the responsibility of his acts. To many members it may be a trifling matter. So, to the thousands who paid the few shillings which John Hampton declined to pay, it was a small matter in so wealthy a gentleman to hesitate to bear his proportion of the public burden. But that act concentrated the popular hostility to illegal exactions; and we assure the members of the Fortieth Congress that there is a growing hostility to their secret Congressional inquisitions that needs but a few more acts like those of General Butler to flame forth in a consuming fire which will leave no trace of them or of this foul abuse, or of those who defend it.—*Wash. Express.*

THE SMELLING COMMITTEE.—The proceedings of the guano managers continue to furnish the topic for conversation, and general indignation is expressed at the outrage perpetrated on the telegraph offices.

The testimony of Senator Henderson before the investigating committee, yesterday, was particularly interesting on one point. The question was asked him if he had had any conversation on the subject of impeachment with any other Senators? He replied yes; that he had talked with Senators Willey and Pomeroy. Schofield—"Well, sir, will you state what these Senators said?" Henderson—"Senator Willey said but little and nothing worth repeating; but Mr. Pomeroy produced a paper saying we have thirty-five Senators pledged to conviction, and we must find the thirty-sixth." Schofield—"Oh, never mind stating that, Senator; that has nothing to do with this investigation." Henderson—"That is true, Mr. Schofield, nor has any other matter about which you have deemed it proper to question me any greater relevancy to the investigation than this." Mr. Schofield had no desire to hear how Senator Pomeroy designed to secure his additional vote.—*Wash. Cor. Balt. Sun.*

Correspondence of the Sentinel.

POLITICS IN STOKES AND CROPS IN GENERAL.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Unexpectedly to all, our county went for the Radicals by a large majority. Many white men, who were opposed to the Constitution and had expressed themselves in bitter terms against it, voted for it. Their reasons for so doing are left to conjecture. My impression is, that a large number were made to believe that they were bound to vote as they did by the secret obligations forced on them by the "Dark Lantern" organizations. Others were influenced by personal friends being hitched on to the same ticket, and were told by some of the Judges that they could not divide their ticket; whilst others attached some importance to the Homestead. And as secret service money was distributed extensively by the Rads, it is but natural to suppose that it had its influence on many.

Our seasons have been unusually wet and cool. Everything is backward. The frequent freshets have delayed many of our farmers in planting corn, so that we are not yet done. A few of us have planted out some tobacco, but the complaint of many is the scarcity of plants. Wheat has been looking unusually well, but on bottom lands it begins to show the effects of too much water. Rust is on the blackbery vines in some places, which is considered a fore-runner of the effect the season will have on the wheat crop.

Having passed through a portion of Person, Halifax, Va., Caswell, and Rockingham Counties, within the last four days, would remark that the clover and wheat crops were looking unusually well. There was great complaint in the two first named counties about the flies destroying the tobacco plants and a general scarcity—none planted out. But in Caswell the planters were generally busy last Monday in setting out their tobacco plants, which were generally very small. B.

STOKES Co., May 21st, 1868.

OLD BEN WADE HEARS FROM CHICAGO.—Your correspondent saw the President *pro tempore* of the Senate, the once potential Ben. Wade, this evening as he hurried up Pennsylvania avenue to learn the news from Chicago. His steps were rapid, his face flushed and agitated and a general expression of anxiety and concern visible in his appearance. He looked neither to the right nor to the left, but held straight on to the telegraph office. All day long the venerable Ben had been surfeited by his friends with the hope of a triumphant nomination. The votes were calculated a thousand times to show the impossibility of any other man getting the inside track of him. But alas for the vanity of human expectations!

He counted them at break of day,
But when the sun set where were they?

The news that the ungrateful radicals had rejected him and taken another to their bosom was gently broken on the startled ear of old Ben. He heard it in silence and nervously clutched his aged umbrella, while all indications of a premeditated smile disappeared like a sunbeam passing under a cloud. "Just like em" was the solitary and sententious expression he gave utterance to, partly as a relief to his pent up feeling and partly as his estimate of the radical ingrates who had thus switched him off forever and aye. He left that telegraph office certainly a wiser and evidently a sadder man, and as he left the oft quoted line a little paraphrased came irresistibly to one's mind—"But yesterday and all the radical world owned him prospective lord; now not even a carpet-bagger so poor to do him reverence."—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Herald, 22nd.*

THE INQUISITION.—During the session of the managers of the impeachment yesterday afternoon Mr. R. W. Newton of New York, was sworn. Mr. Newton, has been in this city for about two weeks, and was supposed to be advised of the movements and purposes of the opponents of impeachment.

It appears that he had commenced writing a letter to Mr. Smyth, collector of New York, in his room at Willard's Hotel, when he was interrupted by a former acquaintance, and left his room before concluding his letter, and when he returned his unfinished letter had disappeared.

It appears that some of Butler's spies or detectives got possession of this part of a letter and handed it to Butler, and upon this incomplete epistle to Smyth and certain dispatches of a private character seized yesterday by Butler in the telegraph offices, Mr. Newton was examined. A cypher and the private signature of Mr. Newton was also abstracted, and was in the possession of the manager.

When Mr. Newton was examined some sharp repartee took place between the witness and Butler as to this burglary, as the witness characterized it, and the testimony that followed did not disclose any fact going to show a purpose to corruptly influence the votes of Senators in the impeachment trial.—*Wash. Express.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILLIAM W. JONES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HENDERSON, N. C.

WILL PRACTICE in the Counties of Granville, Franklin and Warren, and in the Federal Courts at Raleigh, N. C. Special attention given to matters in Bankruptcy.
Prompt personal attention given to collecting and securing claims in all parts of the State.
March 31—3m.

CUTLERY! CUTLERY!
144 Pocket Knives of various kinds, sizes and prices.
24 Setts of Knives and Forks—Steel and warranted to suit.
may 13-tf G T & W C STRONACH

Hay! Hay! Hay!
100 BALES PRIME HAY.
For sale by
April 6-tf UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

500 BUSHELS WHITE CORN.
For sale by
may 16-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

NEW CARDENAS MOLASSES.
For sale by
may 16-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

Hollow Ware.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF HOLLOW WARE,
At
may 8-tf UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

PRUNES.
6 dozen Jars, very superior.
Mar 28—tf W. H. JONES & CO.

Mason's Shoe Blacking.
TEN GROSS SHOE BLACKING.
For sale by
May 5-tf UPCHURCH & DODD.

Snuff, Snuff.
ANOTHER ARRIVAL of EGERTON'S CELEbrated Scotch Snuff, in Bladders and Bales, Wholesale and Retail, at
may 5-tf UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

GARDEN HOES, RAKES, SPADES AND Shovels, at
may 5-tf UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

10 CASKS ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER in bottles.
April 30-tf W. ROB'T ANDREWS.

For Sale.
THE HOUSE LOT, corner of Davie and Fayetteville Streets,—a desirable residence and good location for a professional man.
may 13—tf W. H. JONES & CO.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Our Afternoon Dispatches.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 25, M.

HOUSE.—Proceeded with regular call.

SENATE.—Considering bridges over Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 25, M.

Stocks active. Money 4@5. Exchange 10½.—Gold 1.39½.

Cotton quiet, 30@31

Turpentine 51. Rosin 3,18@3,25.

LIVERPOOL, May 25, M.

Cotton quiet. Sales of 8 000 bales.

Our Midnight Dispatches.

FROM WASHINGTON—CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 25, P. M.

SENATE: Seventy-five steamer Captains and Pilots protest against further bridging of the Ohio with less than five hundred feet span.

Trumbull gave notice that he would endeavor to press the admission of Arkansas to a final vote on Wednesday. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Chandler introduced a Resolution declaring that the control of the State Government was in the white people's hands and instructing the Committee on Elections to report a resolution declaring that this was a white man's Government; which was referred to the Committee on Elections.

A Resolution looking to the erection of a Commission to investigate illegal and unjust impriscomment during the war, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A Resolution justifying Seward in retaining the possession of the Ram "Stonewall," recently sold in Japan until Japan is pacified, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Tax Bill was made the special order for Wednesday.

A Resolution passed bringing Chas. W. Woolley to the bar of the House for contempt.

The Managers supported the resolution by a report, reading which required over an hour, with copies of private telegrams and evidence, mainly that of Thurlow Weed, showing that the scheme of buying votes for acquittal was canvassed in New York, and that su picious telegrams and persons passed between the parties here and in New York. Intimate relations were also shown to exist between the counsel and friends of the President, and the party who canvassed the purchase of votes.

In New York the report claims that the Managers have older evidence, but at present they only feel justified in presenting such as will justify the arrest of Woolley.

Adjourned.

Stevens was not in the House to-day.

Republican Senators will have a caucus to-morrow morning to arrange the impeachment programme.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 25, P. M.

Judge Benedict refused to release Lt. Brain on the amount of bail offered.

It intimated that he would be released on a sufficient bail to insure his appearance.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 25, P. M.

A S Mansfield was to-day admitted to bail in twenty thousand dollars by Commissioner Weller.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 25, P. M.

Cotton dull, nominally unchanged. Sales 250 bales at 30@31, closing at 30½.

Turpentine 51@51½. Rosin 3,10@7

Money easier than ever. Gold closed strong at 1.40. Sterling 10½.

BALTIMORE, May 25, P. M.

Cotton steady

Flour dull—nominal.

WILMINGTON, May 25, P. M.

Spirits Turpentine firm at 42½.

Rosin active at a slight decline; common 2, strained 2,15; No. 2, 2,20; No. 1, 2,75@4,50; pale 5.

Cotton dull.

Tar firm at 3.

LIVERPOOL, May 25, P. M.

Cotton unchanged. Breadstuffs quiet.

DIED:

In this City, on Saturday evening last, Mrs. MARGARET P. JOHNSON, relict of the late Charles Johnson, in the 79th year of her age. Mrs. J had been for many years a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. She had been much afflicted but bore her affliction with fortitude and Christian resignation, and died in peace.

On Consignment.
THE following Extracts and Medicines:
Laudanum, Paregoric, Castor Oil, Essence of Lemon, Peppermint, and a superior Boot Polish.
W. H. JONES & CO.,
may 13-tf Auctioneers & Com. Merchants.

CHURNS! CHURNS!
A fine lot of Churns, at
may 16-tf UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

PARLOR MATCHES.
A large supply of Parlor Matches, at
may 16-tf UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

WELL BUCKETS.
A new supply of Well Buckets, for sale by
may 16-tf UPCHURCH & DODD.

NEW N. C CUT HERRINGS.
50 barrels just received by
may 16-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

HERRINGS! HERRINGS!
A lot of New Eastern Herrings, just received at
April 23-tf UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

Soap, Soap.
TWENTY BOXES ROSIN SOAP.
For sale by
may 5-tf UPCHURCH & DODD.

COFFEE! COFFEE!
50 Bags prime Rio Coffee at
Apr 29-tf UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

N. C. FLOUR.
40 barrels just arrived
may 13-tf G T & W C STRONACH.

SOUTHAMPTON BACON.
500 pounds Hog Round Bacon, on consignment, at
may 19—tf DOUGLAS BELL'S.

Starch, Starch.
TWENTY BOXES PEARL STARCH.
For sale by
may 5-tf UPCHURCH & DODD.

PRIME MESS PORK.
For sale by the Barrel, by
may 19—tf DOUGLAS BELL.

HAMS.
Virginia and N. C. Hams, very choice.
April 27-tf W. H. JONES & CO., Com. Merchants.

20 BBLS RYE WHISKEY.
April 30-tf W. ROB'T ANDREWS.

FAMILY GROCERIES.
"A" Coffee Sugar, Cut Loaf Sugar,
Old Java Coffee Laguira Coffee, Rio Coffee.
Black Pepper, Alspice, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Ground Cinnamon.
J BROWN,
Raleigh, April 11-tf With Hart & Lewis

MISCELLANEOUS.
THE THREE ESSENTIALS OF LIVE ARE
CLOTHING FOOD AND FUEL!
R. B. ANDREWS & CO.
CAN SUPPLY THE
CLOTHING!!

WE HAVE MANUFACTURED, THIS SEAson, one of the best and cheapest Stocks that we have had the pleasure of exhibiting to the public since the war.
The prices we are asking for Clothing, beautifully made up, reminds us of old times, sure enough.
Mr. ANDREWS can confidently state to his friends and customers, that no firm in this City can sell the same class of goods as cheap.
His partners in New York are large cash buyers for their Southern houses and are daily in the market picking up bargains.
These advantages the citizens of Raleigh and strangers have, by buying their Clothing and Furnishing Goods from
R. B. ANDREWS & CO.,
OPPOSITE TUCKER HALL.
April 23-tf Raleigh, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED.
A beautiful assortment of
HATS FOR MEN,
HATS FOR MEN,
HATS FOR CHILDREN.
At R. B. ANDREWS & CO'S.
April 23-tf

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE!
THE BEST JUDGES OF
FABRIC!
The best taste in STYLE! After "shopping" around, always buy of
W. H. & R. S TUCKER & CO.
Raleigh, May 2-tf

CALL IN!
YOU WILL SEE
WHY
WE LEAD THE RETAIL TRADE
of the City and County.
May 2-tf W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

2.000 YARDS GRENADINE!
A great novelty for
Ladies' Dress Goods.
Only 25 cents per yard.
May 2-tf W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

100 CASES OF SHOES, For Men, Women and Boys, lower than ever, direct from the manufactories.
May 2-tf W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

43 CASES OF SPRING AND SUMMER HATS for Men, Women and Children, from 25 cents upwards.
May 2-tf W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO

4.600 YARDS CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, Cloths, Nankinetts, Denimes, and Linen Cottonades, from 25 cents per yard, and upward, for men and boys.
May 2-tf W H & R S TUCKER & CO.

COLGATE & CO'S GERMAN ERASIVE SOAP,
THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE,
For sale by all Grocers.
Jan. 22—tf

SPUN COTTON.
200 Bunches Cotton Yarns, just received
Mar 25—tf W. H. JONES & CO.

The Last of the Season.
20 BARRELS POTATOES.
JACKSON WHITES!
DYKEMANS!
MERCERS!
EARLY GOODRICH!
For sale by
April 24-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

NOTICE.
OFFICE CHATHAM R. R. COMPANY,
Raleigh, May 6, 1868.
CERTIFICATES OF STOCK in the Chatham Railroad Company, conforming to the rule of apportionment adopted by the late Stockholders' meeting, have been prepared, and will be delivered on application.
W. W. VASS,
may 6-1m Sec'y and Treas'r.

PICKLED BEEF.
10 Bbls for sale, cheap.
Apr 27-tf W. H. JONES & Co. Com. Merchants.

LOST.
IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH, ON MARTIN OR Fayetteville Street, a fine double case GOLD WATCH. Said watch was lost in the afternoon of the 9th, inst., between H. W. Husted's residence and Mr. L. E. Heartis Store. A reward of five dollars will be paid if the Watch be delivered to me or to Mr. L. H. Adams.
NANNIE E. STRICKLAND.
may 9-3tf.

NOTICE.
I SHALL SELL, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON the premises, on Saturday, the 13th day of June next, my HOUSE, LOT and LAND in Thomasville.
The dwelling is comfortable, having eight rooms with six fire places, a passage above and below, and all necessary outhouses. The lot is a pleasant oak grove of a half acre, attached to which are 5½ acres of excellent arable land.
TERMS: Purchase money payable on the first day of January next, with interest from day of sale, secured by bond, with approved surety. Title retained until purchase money is paid.
For further particulars apply to John W Thomas, Esq., Thomasville, N. C. or to the subscriber.
GEORGE V STRONG.
Goldsboro, May 19 -wdiawts
Standard copy weekly till day and send bill to G. V. S.

WALTER CLARK,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
HALIFAX, N. C.
Practices in the Courts of Halifax and adjoining Counties. Also in the Federal Courts and Courts of Bankruptcy.
Jan 29-148-6m

EXECUTORS' SALE.
$55,000 BANK BILLS.
WE WILL SELL, at the Court House in Salisbury, N. C., on Tuesday the 23 day of June, 1868, Fifty-five thousand dollars of Bank Bills, and one thousand N. C. Bonds, (old sixes.) The bills are on the following Banks, viz:
$26 000 of the Bank of Cape Fear
21 000 " " Wilmington.
8,000 " " Wadesboro'.
Terms made known on the day of sale.
S. H. HARRISON,
J. S. McCUBBINS,
Executors of Wm. Murphy, dec'd.
may 13-3w

24 PRS. VARNISHED PATENT HAMES.
may 13-tf G T & W C STRONACH.

For Sale.
PICKLED BEEF by the Barrel
W. H. JONES & CO,
March 16—tf Auction & Com. Merchants.

44 Fayetteville Street.
"WESTERN EMPIRE" COOK STOVES complete.
ALSO
ARCTIC ICE CREAM FREEZERS, of various size.
J. BROWN,
Raleigh, may 16—tf With Hart & Lewis.

QUOTATIONS FOR N. C. BANK NOTES!
BUYING RATES AT BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY G. KELLOGG,
CORNER OF WEST MARKET AND SOUTH ELM STS., IN TATE BUILDING.

Greensboro, N. C.

Bank of N. C.	65
" Cape Fear	29
" Charlotte	30
" Wadesboro	26
" Wilmington	27½
" Roxboro	65
" Thomasville	30
" Lexington at Graham	33
" " Lexington old	16
" " " new	10
" Commerce	17
" Clarendon	4
" Fayetteville	10
" Washington	3
" Yanceyville	2
Merchants Bank of Newbern	30
Farmers Bank of Greensboro, old	28
" " " new	13
Miners & Planters Bank	40
Commercial Bank of Wil	27
Greensboro Mutual	66

Any Bank Notes sent us by Express will be remitted for, on day of receipt, at highest market rate, and if prices given are not satisfactory, the notes will be returned.
April 16—tf.

Greensboro' Money Market.
BUYING RATES OF BANK NOTES, &c., BY
WILSON & SHOBER, BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, SOUTH ELM STREET, GREENSBORO, N. C.

Bank of N. C.	65c
" Cape Fear	28
" Charlotte	30
" Wadesboro	26
" Wilmington	27
" Roxboro	60
" Thomasville	30
" Graham	33
" Lexington (old)	18
" " (new)	10
" Commerce	18
" Clarendon	4
" Fayetteville	10
" Washington	3
" Yanceyville	3
Merchants' Bank of Newbern	60
Farmers' Bank of Greensboro', (old)	28
" " (new)	13
Miners'and Planters' Bank	40
Commercial Bank of Wilmington	27
Greensboro Mutual Ins. Co., (old)	6
Virginia Bank Notes average about	28
South Carolina "	15
Georgia "	25
N. C. R. R. Stock	20

We buy and sell at liberal prices, Gold and Silver, North Carolina Bonds, United States Bonds and all other marketable stocks.
Orders for Bank notes by debtors and Stockholders of Banks will receive prompt attention.
Returns for express packages of Bank notes &c., will be made on the day received, by check on New York or Baltimore, or in currency, as desired.
Life and Fire Insurance Policies issued in good Companies, at best rates.
Oct. 29-208-3m

Raleigh Money Market.
CORRECTED BY JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., BROKERS, RALEIGH, N. C.
PRICES OF NORTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES:

Bank of N. C., (Gold 25) (Silver 30) G. B.	55
" Cape Fear	28½
" Charlotte	30
" Lexington, at Graham, new 10, old	17
" Roxborough	61
" Wadesborough	26
" Thomasville	30
" Wilmington	27½
" Commerce	16
" Washington	3
" Fayetteville	10
" Clarendon	4
" Yanceyville	3
Miners' and Planter's Bank	40
Farmers' Bank, Greensborough, new 10, old	26
Commercial Bank, Wilmington	27
Merchant's Bank, Newbern	60
Greensborough Mutual	6
Virginia Bank Notes, about	25
South Carolina "	22
Georgia "	25
Gold	139
Silver	130
Old Coupons	67
North Carolina Railroad Coupons	87½
Old Sixes	53
Exchange on New York	¼

RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK
OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
R. W. PULLIAM, President.
W. H. WILLARD, GEO. W. SWEPSON,
A. S. MERRIMON, W. J. HAWKINS.

W. B. GULICK, Cashier.
C. J. IREDELL, Teller.

Deals in Bills of Exchange Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, and Government and other securities.

Uncurrent Bank Notes bought at highest prices. Packages sent by Express will be remitted for promptly, in currency, or in New York funds at par.

PRICE CURRENT MARCH 21, 1868.

Bank of Cape Fear	28
" Charlotte	30
" Clarendon	4
" Commerce	17
" Fayetteville	10
" Lexington, (old)	18
" " (new)	10
" Lexington, payable at Graham	33
" North Carolina	55
" Roxboro'	60
" Thomasville	30
" Wadesboro'	26
" Washington	3
" Yanceyville	2
" Wilmington	27½
Commercial Bank, Wilmington	27
Farmer's Bank of North Carolina, (old)	27
" " " (new)	10
Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.	6
Merchant's Bank, Newbern	60
Miner's & Planter's Bank	40

PROVISION MARKET.
CORRECTED BY JORDAN WOMBLE, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

BACON	17@25
" SALT, & WESTERN	16@20
BEEF ON HOOF	06@10
BUTTER	30@40
COTTON	23@25
CHICKENS, Spring	15@25
" Grown	25@30
CORN	1 40@1 50
COFFEE	22@40
EGGS	15@20
FLOUR	10@16
FODDER	1 20@1 75
HERRINGS	06@10
HIDES—Green	8c per lb.
" Dry	12@15
HAY	$16@25 pr. cwt.
LARD	18@25
MEAL	1 40@1 60
MOLASSES	55@75
NAILS	7@10
PEAS—Stock	1 25@1 50
" White	2 00@2 50
POTATOES—Irish	1 50@2 50
" Sweet	1 00@1 50
RAGS	4@5
SALT—Fine	4 00@4 25
" Ground	3 00@3 50
SUGAR	13@22
TALLOW	10@12½
VINEGAR	35@75
MULLETS	$8 50@9 00

REMARKS.
Cotton—Stock light, selling at 25 to 26 cts.
Butter scarce and in demand at good prices.

MISCELLANEOUS

FLOUR! FLOUR! FLOUR!
2,000 Sacks.
100 Bbls. N. C. Family, low for cash.
W. H. JONES & CO.,
April 27-tf Com. Merchants,

CORN! CORN!
2,500 Bushels Corn at
Apr 29-tf UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

FAMILY FLOUR.
25 bbls. Family Patapsco.
25 " Superfine
15 " Family N. C.
Mar 5—tf At ANDREWS'.

DRY GOODS.
New Spring and Summer Goods for 1868.
CHEAP FOR CASH.

LOOK OUT FOR A CREECH!
JUST RECEIVED, $15,000 worth of new Spring and Summer Goods, which must, at all events, be sold within the next sixty days, if possible—If you want

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
I have a beautiful assortment of the various styles and latest importations. It is a well known fact, and universally admitted, that
CREECH'S IS THE PLACE
to buy your goods. This can be, and is substantiated daily, by hundreds.
If you want Cassimeres, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Cotton and Linen Goods of all descriptions, and
At Low Prices,
suitable for gentlemen, boys and children's wear, CREECH'S is the place to look for them.
Why, you may go up one side of Fayetteville Street and down the other; yes, and then the cross streets, and you will be bound to come to the conclusion that CREECH'S is the place you had better do your trading. If you want
LADIES' BONNETS,
trimmed or untrimmed, CREECH'S is the place to get them. If you wish to purchase any style of
LADIES, MISSES OR CHILDREN'S HATS,
don't buy until you have seen CREECH'S, or you will miss a great bargain, as he has one of the largest and most beautiful assortments in the City. If you are looking for
MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S HATS,
Ladies, Men and Children's Shoes, why if you step at Creech's you will surely be suited in style, quality and price.
I told the people, some time ago, that there was no house in the City that could or would sell goods cheaper than I, and now I intend to keep my word. I said then what I meant, and now mean what I say. So don't fail to come to CREECH'S, on R. Smith's corner.
A. CREECH,
April 8 Fayetteville Street.

MISCELLANEOUS
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL BOOKS.
FOR SALE CHEAP BY WILLIAMS & LAMBETH,
RALEIGH, N. C.

UNITED STATES DISPENSATORY, by Wood & Bache.
Wood's Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
Wood's Practice of Medicine.
Bamsbotham's Process of Parturition.
Lawrence on the Eye.
Churchill's Diseases of Females.
Druitt's Modern Surgery.
Gibson's Surgery.
Gross on the Urinary Organs.
Dewees on Children.
Dewees on Females.
Chapman's Thoracic and Abdominal Viscera.
Liston and Mutter on Surgery.
Penner's Southern Medical Reports.
Williams' Principles of Medicine.
Beaudin's Compendium of Chapman's Lectures.
Wilson on Diseases of the Skin.
Meigs' Treatise on Obstetrics.
Chapman's Eruptive Fevers, Dropsies, Gout, &c.
Taylor on Poisons.
Domestic Medicine and Household Surgery.
Record on Venereal Diseases.
Erasmus Wilson on Syphilis.
Ricord's Letters on Syphilis.
Acton on Venereal Diseases.
Ricord & Hunter on Venereal Diseases.
Miller's Principles of Surgery.
Green on Bronchitis.
Paris Pharmacologia.
Colle's Surgical Lectures.
Motr, Redwood and Proctor's Pharmacy.
Kane's Chemistry, edited by Draper.
Rogers's & Turner's Chemistry.
Townes' Chemistry for Students.
Cazenave & Schidel on the Skin.
Fowler's Phrenology.
Ashwell on Diseases of Females.
Billings' Principles of Medicine.
Mayne's Dispensatory and Formulary.
Horner's United States Dissector.
May 19—tf

North Carolina Mining Property for Sale in Baltimore.
VERY VALUABLE GOLD MINE AT AUCTION.
WILL BE SOLD BY VIRTUE OF AUTHORITY vested in the undersigned, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, in the City of Baltimore, on Tuesday, the 23d day of June, 1868, at one o'clock, P. M., all the property of the Baltimore & Montgomery Mining Company, better known as the
STEELE GOLD MINE,
on the Uharie river, in Montgomery county, North Carolina, containing about 700 ACRES OF LAND, with all its equipments, consisting of two Steam Eng

DAILY SENTINEL.

TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1868.

From the New Orleans Times.

VENEZUELA.

The Price Grant—A Voyage up the Orinoco—General Description of the State of Guayana, etc.

BY AN EMIGRANT.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 26th, 1867.

To the Editor of the New Orleans Times:—Having just returned from a voyage up the Orinoco, to the territory granted by the government of Venezuela to Dr. H. M. Price, of Virginia, and his associates, I now proffer you this brief sketch of the same, hoping that, if it be favored with publication, however uninteresting to your readers generally it may, at least prove profitable to that numerous class of our fellow citizens who at present propose migrating to foreign—and particularly South American—countries.

In common with a large majority of these, having despaired of ever seeing any thing like order grow out of the confusion into which our unhappy country was thrown by the revolution; and after having in vain tried to reconcile myself to the new regime, I began to consider how bad a thing I would accept in exchange for the evils then endured, and concluded, finally, that I could not be worsted with any body, short of old Nick.

Therefore, with this most serious resolve, having done up into portable shape some necessary articles of clothing and a few warlike implements, I bade farewell to the scenes of boyhood's happy days, and about the 1st of February last, found myself in the Crescent city in search of some new country to adopt, in which life might begin a fresh, and under circumstances better suited to the taste, and more favorable to the prosperity of a people proscribed at home.

The superior advantages of a low latitude, among which are its peculiar adaptation to the staple commodities of the world, its endless varieties of fruits and vegetable productions and the far-famed hospitality of its people, added to the desire long entertained, of living in a tropical climate, decided me to cast my lot with the many who were looking to the wilds of South America as the field upon which to regain the status irretrievably lost in their struggle for independence. And I was, by good luck, more fortunate than many bent on the same enterprise under similar circumstances, and in like condition. For, having made the acquaintance of a most gentlemanly Agent, Mr. B. F. Vancourt, without the usual loss of time, or a heavy outlay of money, I was immediately provided with tolerably comfortable quarters on board of the staunch schooner "United States," loaded with southern emigrants to the great equatorial Republic of Venezuela. But as the body of our passengers were said to be awaiting the arrival of the vessel at Wilmington, N. C., we put to the sea for this port, and accomplished the passage without any occurrence worthy of note, save the ordinary share of calms and head winds, interspersed with the usual supply of squalls and rough seas.

However, this trip was in a great degree, fruitless, inasmuch as we were disappointed concerning the expected number of emigrants, and were chagrined by the frivolous excuses of many, who, at the same time, expressed an eager desire to leave the country. Of these, some were deterred by innumerable vague reports, most zealously spread by a certain designing clan, concerning the object of the expedition, leading the simple minded to imagine that the whole affair had a very piratical look, and conjure up strange visions of a black flag, the slave trade, and ugly traffic generally, or military organizations, base speculations and all kinds of "sells." Others had a terrible dread of constant revolutions, pestilential malaria, huge snakes, overpowering heat and many frightful things said to abound in South America.

Others still there were, who would like to go, provided they could be taken out for nothing, and assured, before starting, of a good "lay," on arriving in that happy land. But, considering ourselves well rid of the latter class, whose seedy appearance indicated too little thrift to venture far from their prospective home—the poor house—and thoroughly disgusted with the affectedly timorous, we bade them all a final farewell, rejoiced to number among our small, but select party, Dr. Price, Messrs. Belton and Vancourt, the first our President, the others Directors, and several individual members of the emigration Company.

A detailed narrative of the voyage at sea, agreeable trip up the river, our travels and explorations in the interior, and what we there saw, heard and did, would be a labor of as little profit as interest. Therefore, I will confine the subject of the communication to a general description of the country itself, its superficial appearance, and such other matters as relate most intimately to its soil, climate, resources, the variety of its productions, and its capabilities, or adaptations to the wishes, expectations and necessities of emigrants. There are few countries that do not, on a more intimate acquaintance, fall in some degree to realize the expectations created by first impressions; particularly, if those impressions are as favorable as those imprinted on the beholder's mind by a first view of that grand panorama of the Orinoco. Yet Guayana is an exception; for, however pleasing the first sensations, however lively the first impressions, or however sanguine the first hopes, the after convictions consequent upon a closer scrutiny, soon satisfy the mind that the most vivid imagination could never have conjured up that magnificent prospect of a most majestic river, winding like a tortuous vista, formed with a waving sea of perpetual verdure, and flecked like a starry home of heaven, with a galaxy of pretty little islands, whose frondage of living green has never felt the rigors of winter's blast. The magic charms of that bright picture shall never fade! For, 'twas in truth the reflected image and living representation of one of the most beautiful and picturesque as well as majestic rivers of the world—the Orinoco, which, rising among the fastnesses of the Parima mountains, whose virgin forests have scarcely ever been trod by the foot of civilized man, winding around the jagged foot-spurs of the Andes, and fed by many tributaries, eventually growing to an uncontrollable flood, pours its mighty volumes into the Atlantic Ocean and Caribbean Sea.

The Orinoco, although not generally conceded to be the largest river in the world will compare favorably in length, depth and width, with the noble Amazon, or the great "Father of Waters." Beside, for the purpose of commerce, manufactures and agriculture, it yields the palm to none, as it is free of obstruction, and almost uninterruptedly navigable to its very source, and waters the most extensive and luxuriant valley, without exception, in the Western World. Subject to no undue change, it begins to rise about the vernal equinox, and for six months of the year continues gradually swelling to its greatest height. Then it slowly begins to recede; its waters swaying incessantly, until the time has come again for the opening of the flood-gates in the mountains, caused by the rains of that season and the annual melting of the snow among the aerial peaks of the Andes, and the influx from its numerous tributaries. Its banks, though comparatively low near the coast, are densely covered with the rank vegetation peculiar to a tropical climate and humid soil. And, as far away as the eye can reach on either hand, that unbroken, dimitable line of forest is seen to extend. And, without interruption, or the slightest variation, the same impenetrable wild wood, rising from the very water's edge, hides all else from sight, and stretching over the broad expanse of countless leagues, does not even begin to confine itself to any recognised boundary, until far above, where the Orinoco separates into the several outlets through which it debouches into the ocean and sea. Its landmarks, though becoming better and better defined at every onward footstep, rise so gradually from the midst of that dense mass of tangled creepers and thick undergrowth, as to render the change almost imperceptible, until the distance of, perhaps, one hundred and eighty miles, has been attained or near the town of Las Tablas. Here the banks are far above overflow, and the first large body of high table land near the river is seen. However, there are several towns, many villages and small settlements all the way down, that seem to be above the highest water-mark. Yet, from Las Tablas to the mouth of the river, there are few places that could be considered desirable locations for settlements at present, unless by parties with sufficient means and numbers to justify leveling the numerous streams, and clearing away the heavy growth of timber, that characterize this vast extent of territory. But as a proof that it is not objectionable in other repects, or at least as regards health, it is the sylvan abode of several tribes of friendly Indians, who live in peace and happiness, easily procure all the substance they desire, and present that active, vigorous appearance, for which the wild tribes that roam our western prairies are so deservedly noted.

The town of Las Tablas is about two hundred miles from the mouth of the Orinoco, and situated on the right bank of that river, within hearing of the continual roar of the falls of the Caroni. It was the site first chosen as the nucleus around which to gather the bone and sinew of emigration; and was, at the same time, intended as the future emporium of wealth and learning, and the busy mart into whose lap should flow the gold from the mines of the Caratal, the vegetable commodities of the interior, and the accumulated heap of marketable produce gathered along the two rivers for many miles above. But it was found, as the first party of emigrants thought, although a very desirable locality, in many respects, to be wholly unsuited to the growth and maintenance of the main colony, on account of the smallness in extent of the arable tract in its immediate vicinity, and the unexpected interruption to the navigation of the Caroni, by a long series of cascades near the mouth of that stream. These, though falling very far short of Niagara and Montmorenci in grandeur, are well worth seeing, and are certainly almost as remarkable, in some respects, as either of the above. Commencing near the old deserted mission and ruins of Caroni city, Caroni river breaks through a winding gap in the mountains that lie along the Orinoco, and run transversely to the course of the former stream and thus forms this continuous line of most beautiful waterfalls, which, rarely ever extending across the river, are first on one side and then on the other. Thus presenting an impassable barrier to the navigation of a stream whose passage is perfectly free from obstruction from the head of these falls for a long distance above. Yet, although continuing at least the distance of fifteen miles, it is thought by the speculative, that they more than compensate for the interruption to a continued passage, by affording a natural water power, that might, with some labor, be made to subserve the purpose of steam for that whole section of the State, and at far less expense to the factor. For this reason, and on account of the rich gold diggings at Caratal, which, being worked by several thousand people, offer a good market at present, and the prospect of a better in future, for all kinds of comestibles some of the emigrants have made this a halting place, and are taking the steps preparatory to making it the place of their permanent abode.

The Caroni river is classified among the streams known in Guayana, as blackwater. However it is well tasted, and considered very wholesome, and when taken up in a glass, or other transparent vessel, it loses the dark cast which distinguishes it in a body, and presents then the appearance of the most limpid spring or well water. This distinction does not arise from any filthiness or impurity of the water itself, but from the dark appearance of the surface of the river, which is supposed to proceed partly from the soil through which it runs, and mainly, the great abundance of sarsaparilla and other color imparting herbs that grow along the banks of the rivers of that class, and often in the very water's edge.

Above old Caroni city, the Caroni river runs through some of the most beautiful sections of country and finest lands in the whole State of Guayana. Including the gold mines of Caratal and Guasipati, it extends from the Epiquibe to the Paragua rivers, and is represented as a succession of grass-grown savannas, broad, level timber tracts, luxuriant valleys, excellent pasture ranges and fertile bottoms, intersected by occasional mountain ridges. Beautiful, fertile and salubrious well watered, well timbered, and opened to the enterprise of the world, it offers the most inviting field of industry, from the variety and abundance of its mineral and vegetable productions.

From Las Tablas to Bolivar city, the banks of the Orinoco continue slowly to increase in height and, except an occasional barren plain, a few isolated knolls, and here and there parallel lines of long, low ridges, the circumjacent country is a perfect type of that most magnificent tract, lying between the Caroni and Paragua rivers.

On the banks of the latter stream, a colony of Southerners has just been established, which bids fair to outrival all previous attempts at settlement, and whose prosperity alone is sufficient evidence, not only of the good taste and sound judgment of the party who made the selection, but of the decided superiority of this chosen spot over all other portions of Guayana, at least with regard to the facilities for a market by the easy and quick communication with the gold mines Las Tablas and Bolivar City.

Advancing up stream, the characteristics of the Orinoco are nearly the same as below, that is, of the river itself, for its vegetation has undergone a constant though gradual change. The timber, so prodigious in growth below, has not only become smaller, but is now confined to a belt of from three to ten miles in width along the river, upon the outer edge of which the savannas already infringe, whose farthest verge is lost on the distant horizon.

Bolivar, the capital of the State, a place of perhaps fifteen or twenty thousand inhabitants, is seen from below, at a distance of fifteen or twenty miles. Proudly perched upon one of the two hills, which, lying on opposite sides of the river, narrows its chanel so much at this point as to have given rise to its former name of Angostura, it is emphatically the city of that country, there being in truth none other worthy to dispute the title. Prettily and substantially built of stone, concrete and *adobe*, on a solid rock foundation, it is at once the seat of wealth, learning and government, and the market place for nearly the whole country. Nearly all the marketable produce from the interior, and every thing brought into the country from abroad is concentrated there, and there exposed for sale or barter. Its people are, in every sense, the people of the country; their language, manners and peculiarities are identical; and the city in short is, to all that relates to the people and their attributes, the political, social and moral condition of the country, a perfect miniature of the State itself.

Above the city of Bolivar, the country has assumed the general appearance, and in fact, all the characteristics that distinguish those broad savannas, that cover at least three-fourths of the surface of the interior of Guayana. These, resembling in many respects the prairies of Western Texas, are generally perfectly level, clothed in the most luxuriant grass and stretch far away to the horizon, yet frequently rolling like waves of the ocean, or broken by long lines of low rocky ridges, that end in the dark forest-clad mountains. They often bear grass alone; when covered with the thickest chapparal, and again presenting to the beholder a few low stunted bushes, which sometimes disappear so entirely as to give place to an interval like the deserts of Sahara, barren of the least vegetation and destitute of every form of animal life. All these peculiarities appear in turn and serve greatly to diversify the scenery; and except where the barren sandy types predominate, it is adapted either to grazing or farming purposes, and it is second to no other land of country.

The whole valley of the Orinoco might very properly be termed one vast savanna. For, beginning at the mouth of the Orinoco, the topography of the coast belt, which extends many miles away on either hand, and leagues into the interior, presents one unbroken level, covered with tall trees, thick undergrowth, and creeping parasites, threaded by numerous small streams, which, almost ever on a level with the surrounding surface, water a most humid and productive soil. Then advancing up stream, the face of nature continues to assume new and most pleasing features, the temperature and soil change, vegetation alters, and the land itself has gradually attained a higher elevation, until its altitude must be sought among the snowy peaks around Bogota. But this great intermediate space of many thousand square miles, is one grand savanna. Most assuredly not continuous, or always presenting the same general characteristics, but greatly diversified, and ever developing new and strange local peculiarities. The timber, from a dense forest and the heaviest growth, dwindling away to the sparsest copse and merest scrubs, except along the banks of the rivers, ravines, and a few more favored localities, where it is ever found in some stage, even when it is entirely lost sight of elsewhere, for a great distance. The soil, from the rich alluvial deposit of the coast, first changes to the dark loam found along the outskirts of the timber belt, then becomes a light sandy, yet fertile, upper crust on a red clayey bed. The surface of the country, from a monotonous level, is now a rolling, high prairie, then alternate valleys and sharp, stony ridges, and finally, rising higher and higher, from the river either way, at last becomes a continuity of isolated knolls, long, narrow ranges of hills, and the broken foot spurs of the mountains that tower above. The temperature also has undergone perceptible changes, assuming, in turn, every variation, from equatorial to polar. And, in truth, from coast to the Andes, every soil, the climate of every zone, and the various characteristics peculiar to each, appear in rapid succession and disappear as quickly to give place to that next in order.

Then again, upon the limits of the farthest verge of the plains, commences the timber, which was at once wholly lost to sight. But which now in proximity to the sources of all the larger streams and in the Parima mountains and along the whole line of the Andes, extends into a broad belt of the deepest, darkest forest in the world. 'Tis here that the forest trees attain to the most prodigious size and incredible height; and, among which we found, and in the greatest abundance, the finest cabinet woods, dye stuffs, medicinal barks, roots and herbs, and all the different varieties of the most useful timber trees, known. 'Tis here that the strangest animals and rarest birds of bright and gaudy plumage find a sure retreat, in solitudes whose silence has never yet been broken by the voice or eye of their investigator, where the foot of man is yet to be planted and where this lord of created beings has yet to attest his supremacy by conquering the dangers and difficulties which, still unsubdued, remain to beset his pathway.

Here also, perhaps, lies hid among the unprospected fissures, and in gullies that have never yet known a sluice, the glittering heap of that precious metal which is often seen cropping out so temptingly from contiguous boulders, as almost to say, 'come and try, delve deeper and thy labors shall be amply rewarded."

Thus from mountain to sea, extends one broad, inviting field, whose resources, although as yet comparatively undeveloped, are already sufficiently known to assure, from its abundant stores of wealth, a good return to the adventurous, industrious and persevering, for all their perils and privations. The unlimited natural resources of the upper forest belt; the untold wealth that would spring from the introduction of the immense herds of cattle that might wax fat and multiply upon the luxuriant pasturage of the broad savannas; and the countless riches that lie latent in a soil to which are indigenous the staple commodities of cotton, tobacco, coffee, sugar, rice and many other articles of commerce, whose equivalent is their market value in gold, throughout the world; besides the manifold blessings and great prosperity that must inevitably ensue, when the arts and sciences of civilization are brought to bear upon those powerful natural agencies, fill the mind with wonder, and leave the imagination too rife with speculation, to draw a fair inference of the glorious future of this peculiarly favored spot. But the field widens, and is already too broad to find adequate description in less than a closely written folio to one. Therefore, it would, perhaps, prove less profitable to multiply words upon generalities, than to confine the subject to such objects as fall more immediately under observation, and such as may more particularly to the information required by those who propose venturing to see for themselves, or are disposed to peal the attempt on the representation of others.

The vegetable productions of this country are too numerous to find place here, comprising all that are peculiar to a tropical climate, beside a some indigenous to a more northerly latitude, that may be grown as exotics in the higher regions bordering on the mountains. The natural productions consist chiefly of rich and valuable timber, ornamental and dye woods, which abound in the greatest variety throughout the extent of the upper forests; also india-rubber, cacao copaiba, sarsaparilla, ginger, indigo, the *dividdivi*, so celebrated for its tanning qualities, and many other useful and medicinal herbs, barks and roots, besides every variety of tropical fruits and nuts.

Agriculture, in its true sense, is not known here. The only farming implements in use, are the clumsiest kind of axe, thick iron hoe, and a short broad sword, called *machete*, which is the principal working tool, and is made to answer the purpose of all others. The agricultural productions, however, (notwithstanding that the lack of industry and implements lessens the quantity,) attest, by their superior quality, the fertility of the soil, regularity of the seasons, and adaptation of climate, and consist principally of cotton, coffee, tobacco, chocolate, sugar, rice, corn, yucca, beans, plantains, some garden vegetables and several tuberous roots, as sweet yucca, yams and the batata.

The domestic animals of Guyana are not very plentiful in the immediate vicinity of Bolivar, or lower down the river; but they are far more numerous in the interior, and on the upper Orinoco roam in countless herds, consisting of horses, mules, donkeys, cattle, hogs, sheep and goats. The cattle and donkeys are much more numerous, of a far better quality than the native horse, which is but a small, ugly and vicious pony. Hogs, sheep and goats, and particularly the latter, though not very abundant, are found in sufficient numbers to supply the present demand. Domestic fowls are such as are generally to be found in the United States, but not nearly so numerous as would be expected in a country that seems so favorable to the rearing of poultry.

The wild game deserve more attention than the space allotted at present will allow. Both quadruped and feathered ingredients are not only very abundant, but in the greatest variety; the former consisting mainly of the peccary, jaguar, tapir, great and little anteater, cecloet, deer, wild hogs and many smaller species, hunted for their hides, or whose flesh is in general use as food. The *iguana*, or edible lizard, also, is very abundant and universally considered a great delicacy, by all who have ventured the experimental taste.

Monkeys of every size and variety abound in such numbers as to be surpassed by nothing, except the feathered tribes alone. The latter comprise all kinds of parrots, from the great red breast gu-camayo to the little green perequeete, not much larger than the thumb; the pasgi, or South American turkey, the guachaco, which is larger and more savory than any pheasant, and many others, not corresponding to any of the varieties of the higher latitudes.

Of the destructive quadrupeds, the most noted are the puma, or American lion; the jaguar, or South American tiger; the ocelat, or tiger cat.

The first is rarely met with now, and confined almost entirely to the forest depths of the mountain regions.

The second is more common, and, though scarcely ever molesting people, sometimes ravages the flocks and herds of their young and defenceless; and the latter, though enough disposed to do devilment, never ventures on his prowling excursions far from the silent shades around his solitary lair. Wild bees are found in the greatest numbers, wherever there is timber, and their honey, though encased in a jet black comb and placed on the outside, around the limb, instead of in the hollow, is of the best quality, and easily obtained by those who know how to take it, without arousing the ire of the parent swarm.

The rivers, lakes, estuaries and even the smallest streams are, at all seasons, literally alive with swarms of fish, more abundant and in greater variety than is common to any river or fresh water lake elsewhere in the world. Varying in size from the tiniest pan fish to the great manati or river porpoise, they afford cheap, yet most delicious food, in the greatest abundance to all classes of people. Moreover, at one season of the year, the Orinoco becomes the theatre of one of the most novel scenes in nature. Countless thousands of large salt water turtles gather from the briny deep to make their annual deposit of eggs in the genial, life-producing warmth of the sandy beaches along the river banks, and thus contribute an abundant supply of a great luxury to the neighboring population, who take them right skillfully, in great numbers, with the harpoon and lance. Their eggs also are collected in bulious quantities, and by the simple process of exposing them in the heat of the sun, many gallons of pure sweet oil are made annually, and either used at home by the people for culinary purposes, or sent to the nearest market-place for sale.

Besides these, there is also a large land turtle, or terrapin, called morocoy, that is hunted and esteemed a great delicacy by all classes of the people. They make from 12 to 15 by the addition of rice, plantain, yucca and a little seasoning, an excellent dish known in their tongue, as sancoche.

Nature, moreover, offers ready at hand, many other articles of both animal and vegetable to d, which require no other labor, or care, than that of taking, or gathering the same, from her inexhaustible resources, from time to time, as necessity demands. However, notwithstanding this combination of providential circumstances, so favorable to the growth and prosperity of a country, Guayana is still a vast wilderness, and often the picture is a terrible one. Yet this fact does not argue that it possesses, on that account, fewer natural advantages than countries which have long since been densely populated. For the best places are not always settled first. If so, Plymouth Rock might have been in some more favored spot, and California one of the original thirteen; while some of her New England sisters would still be in the market as public land. The truth and cause, however, lie in another and different direction. Until within the last few years, the continent from the *Rio Grande del Norte*, to Cape Horn, (with the exception of Brazil) was in the possession of the Spanish government, whose jealous policy, excluding the enterprise of all nations, withheld from her colonies the benefits of modern arts and sciences, and left them in that state of semi civilization, in which they are generally found at the present day. However, since their emancipation from this eastern system of selfish tyranny, a majority of these petty republics have been striving to conform themselves to the liberal ideas of the times; and though still young, have made most commendable progress in the right direction. And now, with the exception of Mexico, their ports have all been thrown open to the commerce of the world and the industrious and enterprising invited to come, and welcomed with warm hearted hospitality, to homes which have nothing to render them glad and smiling, but a liberal use of that tact and talent hitherto wasted upon out and less favored fields of industry. And Venezuela, particularly, following in the same best, has removed the objection most repugnant to American ideas. She has left nothing that could be urged against the government, which, for instance is modeled after the old Constitution of the U. S.; nor the religion of her people, which, though generally Catholic, is left in its exercise entirely to the individual conscience. Nor can the mixture of her races, their language, society, manners and customs, be considered an objectionable feature. For should they not prove to the taste, no one is compelled by force, or circumstances, to intermarry or intermingle with the one, or to adopt, or to pattern after either of the others. Still there are erroneous ideas of long standing, and not confined to the unlearned ignorant, but entertained by all classes with regard to the tropics their people and the peculiarities which distinguish this zone from the temperate and frigid. First, for instance, as its supposed scorching heat, the quick decay of its vegetable matter, its rainy and dry seasons; and secondly, the supposed pernicious influence exerted by all these on the general healthfulness of the country, and many others beside, which evidently originated in weak minds or were the work of such as are given to fault-finding. A native of the country would respond, by sincerely inquiring, how it was possible one could survive the freezing cold of a Northern winter? or make a living where it required the whole year to mature a single crop? or raise anything at all, where it is never known when the rain will come, or live to any age in a country where, besides these evils, it requires constant hard labor and exposure to the most variable climate to gain a base subsistence? Perhaps a correct reply to both, would be, that an All wise and just Providence has seen fit to distribute His blessings, with more impartiality than many will admit, and that the grossest ignorance alone, induces the people of old, thickly settled countries, to impute the objections commonly urged against new sections, just calling the attention of the adventurous to their undeveloped resources.

Yet it is undeniable that there are great disadvantages in all and particularly in new countries. But with regard to Guayana, a statement of such as we considered most grave, and an examination into their merits, would prove conclusively that they are these remedial defects that time and a little labor will generally cure. For instance, the internal improvements of that country are very inconsiderable indeed. Nothing, in fact, exists to indicate the advancement, or even the inauguration of any system of industrial pursuits. The means of transportation are greatly wanting. The travel by land is difficult and expensive, and is chiefly by pack mules and donkeys. By water, notwithstanding the net work of large navigable rivers, it is extremely slow and tedious, and carried on by means of lanoas and small sailing crafts.

Agriculture, manufactures and commerce are yet in their incipient stages—in fact, the first is in its earliest infancy the second is not known, and the third, though affording a sufficient market for the productions of the first and second, is small indeed. Lastly, the system of labor, though free, like that of free country, approaches pretty nearly no system at all.

But all these can be remedied in the course of time, and are now already well counterbalanced by many very great advantages, that could be enumerated in favor of the country. For instance, the slight variation of temperature, owing to its equatorial position—the comparative mildness of the climate, from the proximity of its different parts to the sea, and the mountains, and the immense number of its rivers and lakes—rapid growth of its vegetation, giving a quick return and rapid succession of abundant crops—the certainty of rain in its season, assuring the planter against every possibility of a drought; the almost incredible fertility of the soil; the cheapness of living and little cost of clothing; no tax for five years, and as many more privileges that might be adduced, were it thought necessary. However, as in all other countries, it is different in its various sections; remarkable healthy in some, subject to local diseases in others; more rain and cooler in some, less rain and hotter in others; some localities adapted to the purposes of agriculture, some of mining; others to the establishment of manufactures, and others still to commercial pursuits, but a paradise nowhere; yet capable of being made the happy home of peace and plenty, if not of wealth and influence, for all industrious, persevering and right minded people, who are willing to undergo the hardships, endure the evil, combat the difficulties, and in the face of every opposition win the sure reward of their labors, hardships and difficulties. For this guerdon is guaranteed by a country noted for the beauty of its scenery, the fertility of its soil, the salubrity of its climate, its magnificent and navigable rivers, numerous lakes and the great abundance of its productions.

Yet, reader, this is no child's play. Go, if you are willing to accept the responsibilities of those who have been and seen; but be sure to take with you a sufficiency of farming implements or the tools of the trade you propose to follow, and provisions for at least a six months. On the other hand, if you intend going, in order to see and know for yourself, take the advice of one who has just made the same experiment, and do not fail to make ample preparations to stay, if you are pleased, or to return if not. I, for one, expect to return. Yet not as I went before,—with a load of arms ammunition and fishing tackle, proposing to live by the chase and angling art alone, but with, instead of these warlike preparations, as many as my means will allow of the most indispensable agricultural implements, by a judicious use of which I can replace, more readily than with gun or line, the exhausted supply of "little necessaries" not found in wood or lake, and sooner surround my new home with the blessings of peace and comforts of prosperity.

In conclusion I can only say, without presuming to advise, that, to my liking, it is the best country I have ever seen, and at least well worth the time and expense of a visit. Therefore, go neighbor, and see for thyself, and fare thee well, until we meet in that bright sunny land beneath, if not the vine and fig tree, the far more preferable coffee and mango trees of our own planting.

FRANCIS WATKINS.

THE STAMP ACT.

One of the Tax Laws of the U. S.

Acknowledgment of Deeds, exempt.

Affidavit, 5 cents; in suit or legal proceedings, exempt.

Agreement or Appraisement, for each sheet or piece of paper on which the same is written, 5 cents.

Assignment or Transfers, of Mortgage, Lease or policy of insurance, the same duty as on the original instrument of patent right 5 cents.

Bank Checks, Drafts or Orders, &c., at sight or on demand, 2 cents.

Bills of Exchange, Inland drafts or orders payable otherwise than at sight or on demand, and any promissory note whatever, payable on demand or at a time designated (except bank notes issued for circulation, and checks made and intended to be, and which shall be forthwith presented for payment) for a sum not exceeding $100, 5 cents.

For every additional $100 or fractional part thereof, 5 cents.

Bills of Lading vessels for the ports of the United States or British North America, except coasting, 10 cts.

On receipt of goods on any foreign ports, 10 cts.

Bills of Sale of any vessel, or part thereof, when the consideration does not exceed $500, 50 cents.

Exceeding $500 and not exceeding $1,000, $1.

Exceeding one thousand dollars for each five hundred dollars or fractional part thereof, 50 cents.

Of personal property, other than ship or vessel, Bond personal, for payment of money (see mortgage)—Official, $1.

For indemnifying any person for the payment of any sum of money, where the money ultimately recoverable thereupon is one thousand dollars or less, 50 cents.

Where the money recoverable exceeds one thousand dollars, for every additional one thousand dollars or fractional part thereof, 50 cents.

Bonds, county, city and town bonds, railroads and other corporation bonds and scrip, are subject to stamp duty. (See mortgage.) Of any description other than such as are required in legal proceedings, and such as are not otherwise charged in this schedule, 25 cents.

Certificates of deposit in bank, sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, 2 cents.

Of deposit in bank, sum exceeding one hundred dollars, 5 cents.

Of stock in an incorporated company, 25 cents.

General, 5 cents

Of a qualification of a Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of deeds or Notary public, 5 cents.

Of search of records, 5 cents.

That certain papers are on file, 5 cents.

That certain paper cannot be found 5 cents.

Of redemption of land sold for taxes 5 cents.

Of birth, marriage and death, 5 cents.

Of qualification of school teachers, 5 cents

Of profits of an incorporated company, for a sum not less than ten dollars and not exceeding fifty dollars, 10 cents.

Exceeding fifty dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars, 25 cents.

Exceeding one thousand dollars, for every additional one thousand, or fractional part thereof, 25 cents.

Of damage or otherwise, and all other certificates or documents issued by any port warden, marine surveyor, or other person acting as such, 25 cents.

Certified Transcripts of Judgments, satisfaction of judgments and of all papers recorded or on file, 5 cents.

Check, draft or order for the payment of any sum of money exceeding $10, drawn upon any person or other than a bank, banker or trust company, at sight or on demand, 2 cents.

Contract (See Agreement Brokers,) 10 cents.

Conveyance deed, instrument of writing, whereby lands, tenements, or other reality sold shall be conveyed, the actual value of which does not exceed $500, 50 cents.

Exceeding $500 and not exceeding $1,000, $1.

For every additional five hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of one thousand dollars, 50 cents.

Entry of any goods, wares or merchandise at any custom house, not exceeding one hundred dollars in value, 25 cents.

Exceeding one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars in value, 50 cents.

Exceeding five hundred dollars in value, $1.00.

For the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise from bonded warehouse, 50 cents.

Ganger's return if for quantity not exceeding five hundred gallons gross, 10 cents

Exceeding 500 gallons, 25 cents.

Power of Attorney to sell or transfer stock, or collect dividends thereon, 25 cents.

To vote at an election of an incorporated company, 10 cents.

To receive or collect rents, 25 cents.

To sell, or convey, or rent, or lease real estate, $1.00

For any other purpose, 50 cents

Probate of will or letters of administration, where the value of both real and personal estate does not exceed $2,000, $1.00.

For every additional $2,000, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $2,000, 50 cents.

Bonds of executors, administrators, guardians and trustees, are each subjected to a stamp duty of $1.00.

Protest upon bill, note, check or draft, 25 cts.

Promissory, (See Bills of Exchange, inland.)

Renewal of, subject to same duty as original note

Receipt for the payment of any sum of money, or debt due, exceeding twenty dollars, or for the delivery of any property, 2 cents.

Trust Deed made to secure a debt to be stamped as a mortgage conveying estate to uses, to be stamped as conveyances.

Warehouse Receipt for any goods, wares or merchandise, not otherwise provided for, deposited or stored in any public or private warehouse not exceeding five hundred dollars in value, 10 cts

Exceeding five hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars 20 cents.

Exceeding $1,000, for every $1 000 or fractional part thereof, in excess of $1,000, 10 cents.

For any goods, etc., not otherwise provided for, stored or deposited in any public or private warehouse or yard, 25 cents.

Writs or Legal Documents, writs or other legal process by which any suit is commenced in any court of record, either of law or equity, 50 cents.

Writ or original process issued by a court not of record, where the amount claimed is $100 or over, 50.

Upon every confession of judgment or cognovit for $100 or over, except in cases where the tax for a writ has been paid, 50 cents.

Writ or other process, appeals from justices courts, or other courts of inferior jurisdiction, to a court of record, 50 cents.

Warrants of distress, when the amount of rent claimed does not exceed $100, 25 cents.

When the amount exceeds $100, 50 cents.

Insurance, Marine, Inland and Fire. Where the consideration paid for the insurance, in cash premium notes, or both, does not exceed $10, 25 cents.

Exceeding ten dollars, and not exceeding fifty, 50 cents.

Insurance, Life, when the amount insured does not exceed one thousand dollars, 25 cents.

Exceeding $1,000 and not exceeding $5,000, 50 cts.

Exceeding $5,000, $1.00.

Lease of lands or tenements where the rents do not exceed $300 per annum, 50 cents.

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

The following is a full list of the members of both Houses of the Fortieth Congress, the Republican members being marked "r," and the opposition "d."

SENATE.

Benjamin F. Wade, r, of Ohio, President.
John W. Forney, r, of Penn., Secretary.

NAME.	Term Expires
MAINE.	
Lot M Morrill r	'73
Wm P Fessenden, r	'71
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
Aaron H Cragin, r	'71
Jas W Patterson, r	'73
VERMONT.	
Geo F Edmunds, r	'73
Justin S Morrill, r	'73
MASSACHUSETTS.	
Charles Sumner, r	'73
Henry Wilson, r	'73
RHODE ISLAND.	
William Sprague, r	'69
Henry B Anthony, r	'71
CONNECTICUT.	
James Dixon d	'69
Orris S Ferry, r	'73
NEW YORK.	
Edwin D Morgan, r	'69
Roscoe Conkling, r	'73
NEW JERSEY.	
F T Frelinghuysen, r	'69
Alex G Gattell, r	'73
PENNSYLVANIA.	
C B Buckalew, d	'69
Simon Cameron, r	'73
DELAWARE.	
Geo R Riddle, d	'69
Wm Saulsbury, d	'71
MARYLAND.	
Reverdy Johnson, d	'69
—— Hamilton, d	——
WEST VIRGINIA.	
P G Van Winkle, r	'69
Waitman T Willey, r	'71
KENTUCKY.	
—— Mc Creery, d	——
Garrett Davis, d	'73
TENNESSEE.	
D T Patterson, d	'69
Joseph S Fowler, r	'71
OHIO.	
Benjamin F Wade, r	'69
John Sherman, r	'73

NAME.	Term Expires
INDIANA.	
T A Hendricks, d	'69
Oliver Morton, r	'73
ILLINOIS.	
Richard Yates, r	'71
Lyman Trumbull, r	'73
MICHIGAN.	
Zach Chandler, r	'69
Jacob M Howard, r	'71
WISCONSIN.	
C R Doolittle, d	'69
Timothy O Howe, r	'73
MINNESOTA.	
Alex Ramsey r	'69
Daniel S Norton d	'71
IOWA.	
James W Grimes, r	'71
James Harlan, r	'73
MISSOURI.	
John B Henderson, r	'69
Charles D Drake, r	'73
KANSAS.	
Edmund G Ross, r	'71
Samuel C Pomeroy, r	'73
NEBRASKA.	
Thos W Tipton, r	'69
John M Thayer, r	'71
NEVADA.	
Wm M Stewart, r	'69
James W Nye, r	'71
CALIFORNIA.	
John Conness r	'69
Cornelius Cole, r	'71
OREGON.	
Geo H Williams, r	'71
Henry Corbett, r	'73
COLORADO.	
John Evans, r	——
Jerome B Chaffe, r	——
*Not admitted.	

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans 44. Democrats and Conservatives, 10.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Schuyler Colfax, r, of Indiana, Speaker
Edward McPherson, r, of Pennsylvania, Clerk

MAINE.		**OHIO.**	
John Lynch, r		Horace Mayard, r	
Sidney Perham, r		William D Shurtz, r	
James G Blaine, r		James Mullins, r	
John A Peters, r		John Trimble, r	
Frederick A Pike, r		Samuel M Arnell r	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		Isaac R Hawkins, r	
Jacob H Ela, r		David A Nunn, r	
Aaron F Stevens, r		**OHIO.**	
Jacob Benton, r		Benjamin Eggleston, r	
VERMONT.		Samuel F Carey r	
F E Woodbridge, r		Robt O Schenck, r	
Luke P Poland, r		Wm Lawrence, r	
W C Smith, r		Wm Mungen, d	
MASSACHUSETTS.		Reader W Clarke, r	
Thomas D Eliott, r		Samuel Shellabarger, r	
Oakes Ames, r		C S Hamilton, r	
Ginery Twi chell, r		Ralph P Buckland, r	
Samuel Hooper, r		James M Ashley, r	
Benjamin F Butler, r		John T Wilson, r	
Nathaniel P Banks, r		Pallad Van Trump, d	
George S Boutwell, r		George W Morgan, d	
John D Baldwin, r		Martin Walker, r	
Wm B Washburn, r		Tobias A Plants, r	
Henry L Dawes, r		John A Bingham, r	
RHODE ISLAND.		Ephraim R Eckley, r	
Thomas Jenckes, r		Rufus P Spaulding, r	
Nathan F Dixon r		James A Garfield, r	
CONNECTICUT.		**INDIANA.**	
Richard D Hubbard, d		Wm E Niblack d	
Julius Hotchkiss, d		Michael C Kerr, d	
H H Starkweather, r		Morton C Hunter, r	
William H Barnum, d		Wm S Holman, d	